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The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE

SWADESHI IN INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

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SIXTEEN PAGES

DEADLOCK REACHED AT SIMLA?

Out Of The Gloaming.

If speech is meant to hide our thoughts, a news service is sometimes meant to hide news. Here is a nice example of it from the mountain top, the hub of the Indian official universe, where mighty men are writing memoranda:—

"The Japanese Delegation put forward certain proposals and the discussion dealt with certain points in these proposals. Further discussion on those proposals will be continued to-morrow." Awfully illuminating! And "these proposals" in the end will probably peter out.

Uncle Arthur said the greatest difficulties had arisen over the application of penalties. That might be to Geneva, but not in India, where the Ordinances have simplified matters for our magistrates—two years for refusing to call on a policeman!

Thought for the day "On the gaily-decked official stage of India or England phantom figures come and go, posing for a while as great statesmen. Round Tables fit about like painted shadows of those who created them, engaged in pitiful and interminable talk which interests few and affects no even smaller number. Their main concern is how to save the vested interests of various classes or groups, their main diversion, apart from feasting, is self-praise."

Of course, this is not meant for Sir Akbar Hydari, who is in a class by himself. He hates self-praise, apart from feasting, as the Pandit writes. But we fear this will only tempt him to place more newspapers on his "Index Expurgatorius."

A. H. Ghuznavi who is returning to his spiritual home—J.P.C.—ought to be sent to Midnapur for evidently he is in touch with all the Terrorists, who have confided to him dire things. He wants to treat them with "firmness or contempt," and talks of hysteria, revolvers, terrorists, chicanery, and all the other things in his armoury.

He is going to communicate every word of this to his masters in England—a task entrusted to him by the Muslim organ "Star of India." It must be the morning "Star of India,"—with whom he is on such intimate terms.

Irish Fascist are rather squelching at the taste of their favourite instruments of torture. Not castor oil this time,—but only a few straight blows.

General O'Duffy complains that the Free State is fast becoming subservient to mob law. The Blue Shirts want the Free State to be subservient to Fascist law, though that is the same thing—just now they are having a taste of the conditions they want to bring about in Ireland.

Mr V. S. Sastri says the want of unanimity among the first R. T. C. delegates was responsible for the delay in the W. P. His next message was unity which could only be acquired through slow, deliberate and constant practice.

He has been slow, deliberate and in constant practice, but since he confesses it is a rare virtue difficult of attainment, he cannot have attained it yet.

The Dewan of Baroda thought the financial, constitutional and

"Japan Must Modify Her Terms"

Unofficial Indian Delegates' Demand

Inspite Of Gaping Gulf They Hope To Meet At Delhi Again!

SIMLA, Oct. 10.

The talks between the unofficial Textile Delegation of India and Japan have led to a deadlock.

It is understood that the Indian side declined to put forward alternative proposals in view of the fact that there was too wide a gulf between their view and that of the Japanese, but stated that if the Japanese materially modified their proposals the Indian delegation would put forward their proposals.

As this was not agreed to by the Japanese the conference broke up and it is not known whether these negotiations will be resumed.—A. P.

DISAGREEMENT NO SURPRISE

Light On What Is Happening Behind Scenes

From Our Special Correspondent

SIMLA, Oct. 10. Undue importance is not attached here to the disagreement between the unofficial Japanese and the Indian textile delegations. In fact, such result was anticipated by all who knew what was happening behind the scenes. The Japanese never liked to have such talks with unofficial Indian delegation, but did so because they were being accused of breach of understanding relating to the tripartite conference.

DIVIDING INDIA, RANKS? Japanese have criticised these talks because of the absence from them of representative of cotton growing interests. Indian mill interests, on the other hand, contend that Japanese have been trying to do a good deal of propaganda regarding the cotton growers' interests and trying to divide the Indian ranks. The result is that, neither side really was in a mood to come to an understanding and the news of the deadlock should not therefore surprise any one.

NO SETBACK. This does not however mean that Indo-Japanese negotiations have suffered or will suffer a setback. The Government of India delegation has the entire matter

other relations in the W. P. between the States and British India were equitable and fair—they must be, since the States have merely to take all they can grab and not give.

SECOND THOUGHT FOR THE DAY.

If you get up earlier in the morning than your neighbour, and work harder and scheme more and stick to your job more closely and stay up later planning how to make more money than your neighbour and burn the midnight oil planning how to get ahead of him while he is snoozing, not only will you leave more money when you die than he will, but you'll leave it a darn sight sooner.

in hand and there are hopes of an early settlement.

BACK TO BOMBAY. Provisional arrangements are being made by various parties to book accommodation in Delhi. Bombay millowners' representatives are planning to leave Simla for Bombay on the 18th instant and return to Delhi on the 25th. Though they have the full authority to act as they like the purpose of a bying visit to Bombay is to appraise their constituents of the situation as it has developed hitherto and resume negotiations in Delhi.

TEXTILE ISSUE LOOMS LARGE

EARLIER. The Indo-Japanese negotiations were resumed to-day. The discussions show that the possibility of concluding the talks in Simla is not altogether ruled out.

While the textile issue has overshadowed others, the case of smaller industries who have sought help under the Safeguarding Industries Act has been discussed and concrete proposals regarding the restriction of Japanese imports in respect of such goods has been put forward. The Indian Textile Delegation meets this afternoon the Japanese Textile Delegation, and Lancashire delegates will discuss the situation to-morrow.

One member of the Lancashire Delegation Mr. Aspdin has been taken ill and has gone to the Ripon Hospital. He is expected to leave the hospital in two or three days.—A. P.

FURTHER TALKS

LATER. A Simla Communique States. There was another meeting between Japanese and Indian industrialists this morning and the possibility of a mutual settlement was explored. Certain differences, however, have arisen which require further discussion and it is not yet decided when this will take place.—A. P.

SOURABAYA, Oct. 10. Kingsford Smith arrived at 6-23 p.m. and leaves for Wyndham at dawn to-morrow. The record is comfortably in sight.—Reuter's Special.

FIGHTING IN KASHGAR AGAIN

Turki Forces' Continued Attack On Old And New Cities

NEW DELHI, October 10. Severe fighting occurred in Kashgar during the week ending September 28.

After the Tungar attack on September 21 on the old city, a determined assault was launched on the new city by Turki forces on September 26.

Fighting continued until the following day and both sides lost heavily, amongst Turki wounded being: leader Tewfik Bey.

Markand new city is believed to be still in the hands of Turki. Although the old city is reported to be held by a large force of the Khotan troops.

Khoja Niaz is reported to have been defeated by Tungars and to have retreated to Khurla. Turki reinforcements from Kuchhar and Bugar are said to have been sent to help him.—A. P.

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DIMITROFF DISCONCERTED

Retort Of Student Witness And Its Sequel

BERLIN, Oct. 10.

The Reichstag fire trial was resumed in the Reichstag building. The first witness, a little student, Flouer, gave evidence that he saw a man with a burning brand near the back windows of the Reichstag on the evening of the fire and he told police. Dimitroff was disconnected when he queried regarding Flouer's party and Flouer retorted "None" and added, political feeling did not alter laws of optics.—Reuter's Special.

REHEARSAL OF FIRE TO BE HELD LATER

Dimitroff was rebuked by the President of the Court when he asked van der Lubbe if he set fire to the Reichstag alone. President said: "I hope the prosecution will make note of the fact that Dimitroff just muttered to himself: 'Poor wretch. He is somebody's tool!'"

Dimitroff earlier raised laugh when the President tried to silence him for suggesting that witnesses had signed protocols which had not been allowed to be read: "In this trial I am not a debtor but creditor," declared Dimitroff.

Silence was ordered by President. "I protest," retorted Dimitroff. Owing to conflicting evidence given by two witnesses on the point whether they had seen one or two men climbing into the basement window next to the main entrance on the night of the fire, it was decided to hold a rehearsal of the incident in order to test whether shadow could have been mistaken for person.—Reuter's Special.

Congress Influence On European Firms

LYALL DESCRIBES IT AS BLACKMAIL!

Jayakar's Lead In Declining To Cross-Examine Witnesses

LONDON, October 10. A number of Indian delegates to the Select Committee declined to cross-examine the members of the Indian Empire Society when they resumed their evidence yesterday.

Lead was given by Mr. Jayakar who said that there was no common ground with witnesses who were of the opinion that it was a mistake to apply democratic principles to India, that decline commenced when British politicians endeavoured to follow India with democratic government and that "only reality is power."

"These sentiments are so radically different from Indian sentiments that I will not detain the Select Committee by detailed questions."

IN WAKE OF JAWAHAR. Sir P. Sethna, Dr. Gour, Sir Abdur Rahim, and Sardar Buta Singh announced that they also would not examine witnesses.

Mr. Zafarulla said, in view of the evidence that witnesses have given that since the Reforms Administration, India is less efficient and more corrupt and far more expensive and that wherever in British India Indians have been interested in self-government the results are almost invariably disastrous, that it is only brilliant exceptions among Indians who achieve success in higher ranks, that better class Indians do not want democracy and that Indian does not want vote with which he does not know what to do and so sells it, I shall serve no useful purpose by putting questions.

Mr. Thombare and Sir Manubhai Mehta also announced that they had no questions to ask.

SALISBURY'S POSE.

Examination was conducted almost entirely by British members, notably Lord Salisbury and Sir Isaac Foot. Lord Salisbury at the conclusion of the examination bearing on the opinion of Service asked: "If anybody said that the great mass of Indian official

opinion favoured White Paper, would you say it is inaccurate?"

Sir I. Foot asked if witnesses concurred with Sir J. Simon Commission's view with regard to the great power of political classes over masses.

The general effect of the answers was that influence was often exaggerated.

Sir I. Foot pointed out that the risk of granting democratic institutions would fall heavily on European businessmen and yet European Association supported the White Paper.

Mr. Frank Lyall expressed the opinion that cleavage of opinion existed among Europeans and while not suggesting that the European Association's evidence needed modification, referred to the influence which the Congress exerted on European firms, particularly in Bombay, which he described as blackmail.

Sir H. Carr intervened and pointed out that the Associated Chambers endorsed European Association memorandum and evidence and said that differences of opinion were less to-day than in the past.—Reuter.

Evidence clearly proved that Dinesh, Jagadananda and Nalini were parties to a criminal conspiracy to possess unlicensed firearms.—A. P.

SOVIET TO BE WARNED

Japan Demands Retraction Of Allegations

TO SEIZE CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY

Foreign Office Threatens Severance Of Diplomatic Relations.

TOKIO, Oct. 10.

Indignation is most intense at the Soviet action in publishing alleged secret Japanese documents to prove that Japan intends to seize the Chinese Eastern Railway and Japanese War Office spokesman is demanding complete retraction of allegations and admission of documents as spurious.

Even stronger action is envisaged including the discontinuance of negotiations for the purchase of the railway and possible severance of diplomatic relations.

In the meantime, Foreign Office is likely to protest to the Soviet or warn Moscow in connection with the publication of the alleged reports.—Reuter.

BODYLINE CONTROVERSY ENDS?

LONDON, Oct. 10.

As a result of the publication of the text of friendly interchange of cables between M.C.C. and Australian Board, British press says that bodyline controversy is over.

Reports from Sydney and Melbourne announce general satisfaction but it is understood that Kelly and other members of Board from Victoria are dissatisfied, exception being taken to fact that no assurance is given by the M.C.C. that bodyline will not be used.—Reuter's Special.

(Earlier News on Page 16.)

STOP PRESS

GOVT'S. "NO" TO TSHKEDI.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The Government has refused to permit Tshkedi, who was recently reinstated Chief of Bamangwato, Bechuanaland, to visit England.

It is felt that such a visit is inopportune at present.—Reuter.

WAR-DEBT PARLEYS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.

The Anglo-American war debt negotiations opened officially in the United States Treasury Offices at mid-day to-day.

Sir Frederick Leithross, British Treasury Expert, Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador, and Bewley, Financial Secretary to the British Government, represent the British Government, while Acherson, the United States Under-Secretary to the Treasury, and Livesay represent the United States.—Reuter.

ARGENTINE-BRAZIL PACT.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 10.

Signalling the visit of Argentine President, General Justo, to Brazil, Non-aggression and Anti-War Pact between Argentine and Brazil will be signed to-day.

The pact will also be signed by the representatives of Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay and Mexico but Peru, while approving the Pact in principle will await the pan-American Conference at Montevideo before signing.—Reuter.

Dinesh Majumdar To Hang

Mukherjee And Nalini Get Life Transportation While Banerjee Is Acquitted

CALCUTTA, Oct. 10.

Dinesh Majumdar has been sentenced to death, Jagadananda Mukherjee and Nalinidhas to transportation for life.

Narayandas Banerjee has been acquitted by the Special Tribunal.—A. P.

The accused were prosecuted on a charge of conspiracy to possess arms and ammunition without licence. Dinesh and Jagadananda were further charged with attempted murder. Jagadananda and Narain Das were also charged with harbouring a life convict, namely, Dinesh, and a proclaimed offender, namely, Nalini.

The trial opened on the 5th inst. before a Special Tribunal at Allipore. Passing orders the Commissioners observed that both Dinesh and Jagadananda were inspired by the same intention, that is to kill or maim Police Officers and avoid capture. It was by far the more probable assumption that both committed the acts but

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Wanted Agents for big Swadeshi Life Insurance Company on commission and salary terms. Box No. 1336, "Bombay Chronicle."

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LOT NO. 1—Abdul Rehman Street Property. Sale on SATURDAY, the 14th October, 1933, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises.

Piece of Pension and Tax land (Redeemed) admeasuring about 233 3/4 square yards together with a building thereon situated at Rangari Moholla now known as Syed Abdul Rehman Street bearing Collector of Land Revenue, Pension and Tax Old No. 177, New No. 1502, Old Survey No. 1061 and New Survey No. 1955 and Cadastral Survey No. 1032 of Bhuleswar Division, said premises formerly assessed by the Municipality under No. 2 and now under C Ward No. 4 and Street Nos. 16-18-20 and 22.

LOT NO. 2—Matarpakhadi, Magazon Property. Sale on MONDAY, the 16th October, 1933, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises. Piece of Fazzandari land with a building thereon situated at Matarpakhadi on the Fazzandari ground belonging to the late Honourable Narayan Wasudeo containing by admeasuring 130 square yards bearing New Survey No. 13695 and Cadastral Survey No. 472 of Magazon Division which premises formerly assessed by the Municipality under E Ward Nos. 5874 and 5875 and Street Nos. 96-98-100.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir Mehta & Somjee, Bell Lane, Fort, and to Messrs. Vachha & Co., Yusuf Building, Hornby Road. Attorneys for the partners, or to the undersigned.

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of the greatest musical of all time

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At

KOHINOOR

CINEMA

Under the kind patronage of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda

GANDHARVA

NATAK

MANDALI

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

The performances of the 11th and 18th next have been cancelled for rehearsals of

AMRIT-SIDHI

our new drama the grand opening of which will be on

Friday the 20th Oct. at 3-30 p.m.

Saturday the 14th Oct. at 8-30 p.m.

SAVITRI

Sunday the 15th Oct. at 3-30 p.m.

SWAYAMVAR

Booking at the theatre daily from 8 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.

The plan of the new drama will be open at the theatre from Monday the 16th Oct. 1933.



SEE HIM TO-DAY

Daily 3 Shows: 5, 7-30 & 10 p.m.
EXTRA SHOW ON SAT, SUN AT 2-30 p.m.

PLAGUE MORTALITY BREAKS RECORD

Poona Reports Highest Since Outbreak Of Epidemic

The Director of Information has issued the following report regarding Plague in Poona:— During the week ending 7th inst. there were 176 attacks and 118 deaths from plague in Poona City and adjacent areas as against 136 attacks and 107 deaths in the previous week. Of these, Poona City Municipality reported 157 attacks and 111 deaths, Poona Cantonment 12 attacks and 4 deaths, Poona Suburban Municipality reported 6 attacks and 2 deaths and G.I.P. Railway reported 1 attack and 1 death.

There was considerable increase of plague during the week in Poona City, and these are the highest figures recorded for Poona City Municipality since the outbreak of the epidemic.

In the Cantonment there was a slight decrease in attacks and considerable decrease in deaths from plague. Poona Suburban Municipality also shows an improvement over last week's figures.

RATTING OPERATIONS.

Poona City Municipality inoculated 2,163 persons, 2,464 rats were caught and destroyed, 41 rats found dead were examined and 21 were found to be infected. Preventive measures, however, are taken everywhere a dead rat is found. 1,185 houses were disinfected and white-washed. 1,511 persons were inoculated in Poona Cantonment and 92 rats were found in traps and destroyed; 4 infected rats were found dead.

177 persons were inoculated in Poona Suburban Municipal area. 133 rats were caught and destroyed; out of 20 dead rats 8 were found to be infected. 17 houses were disinfected. G. I. P. Railway inoculated 223 persons; 172 rats were trapped and destroyed and 1 house was disinfected.

Kirkee Cantonment reported 11 attacks and 6 deaths as against

4 attacks and no deaths in the surrounding villages. There has been a slight decrease in incidence.

INFLUENZA. Influenza is still prevailing and the few deaths ascribed to pneumonic plague were presumably deaths from influenza. Several cases sent to the Infectious Diseases Hospital as pneumonic plague proved to be either influenza or pneumonia on bacteriological examination.

LEGISLATURES AND NEW CONSTITUTION

"No Need To Extend Their Life" Opine Liberals

At a meeting of the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association held on Monday evening, the following resolution was passed:—

"The Council of the Western India National Liberal Association is of opinion that if the new constitution is not likely to function by the beginning of 1935 there should be no extension of the life of the present legislatures

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Aso Vad, 7, 1989
Muslim—Jama-dil-Akhar 20 1352
Parsi—Ardibehest 5, 1303
Sunrise—6h. 31m.
Sunset—6h. 20m
High tide—4-25, 15-22
Low tide—10-46, 21-58
PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon 19th Oct 11h 15m East. Quarter 11th Oct. 10h 16m. 9 m.
Municipal Standing Committee: 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY: Oct. 12.
Municipal Corporation: 3-40 p.m.
M.C.C. team arrives by the S.S. "Mouton".

FRIDAY, October 14.
S. S. Ranpara, with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.
An ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, today (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

FIRST AID CLASSES IN URDU.
Weekly first-aid classes in Urdu will begin under the auspices of the Muslim Ambulance Society's Centre, from to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Bel-lasis Road, Old Parsee Statue, Dr. H. Y. Khawja M.B. L.R.C.P. will take the classes.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
Cian Line steamer "Cian Buchanan" arrived at London on the morning of the 9th instant.

M. RAHIMTULLA DISPENSARY.
The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ended 7th October 1933 was 37. Of these 264 were males and 114 females.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.
Dr. Hiralal D. Patel will deliver a lecture on "The Semi-blind in our School" to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.
The Final Diploma Examination in Sewing and Cutting of the Industrial School for women at Parel was held in September 1933. The following are the names of successful students in order of merit: (1) Mrs. Erusha Samson (2) Miss Sheba Malekar, (3) Miss Rachel Belkar, (4) Mrs. Parvati-bai Borkar, (5) Miss Indira Dandekar, (6) Mrs. Salubai Kamali, (7) Mrs. Abi Thakkar, (8) Miss Sipora Dighekar.

COMMISSIONER'S ROUND.
The Municipal Commissioner and Councillors of 'A' Ward will meet near Old Colaba Station on Thursday the 12th October 1933 at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.) to go round the ward. Residents of the ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

GOODS EXPORT TO ROUMANIA.
A special communique from the Royal Rumanian Consulate, Bombay, states that under telegraphic instructions from Roumania Certificates of Origin for goods exported to Roumania will in future be legalised free of charge instead of the previous fee of Rs. 17/8; but the usual application fee of Re. 1 only for every request made to this Consulate will only be charged.

HELP RASHTRIYA KANYASHALA

Mrs. Naidu has issued the following appeal:—

I am happy that my appeal for help on behalf of the Lokmanya Tilak Rashtriya Kanyashala has met with prompt and generous response from various quarters.

The Swarajya Sabha Volunteers Corps has placed the sum of Rs. 900 at the disposal of the Council of the Swarajya Sabha to be utilised for the Kanyashala. The Bombay Grain Merchants Association has donated Rs. 100; Messrs. K. & J. Cooper Rs. 100; Seth Velji Lakhamji Nappoo Rs. 70. Shree Deshi Natak Samaj has very kindly undertaken to give a benefit performance of "Vir Pujan" on Thursday, the 12th inst. at 9 p.m. at the Princess Theatre, Bhagwadi, Kalbadevi Road. Further donations may be sent to Mr. R. N. Bapasa Hon. Secretary, Lokmanya Rashtriya Kanyashala, 62, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

I trust that all those who are interested in helping national institutions like the Lokmanya Rashtriya Kanyashala will attain in large numbers to make the benefit performance a success.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL—"Mirabal," Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Tarzan the Ape Man," Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"A Night in Cairo," Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Adorable," Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Eagle and the Hawk," Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Child of Manhattan," Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Atashi Toofan," Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Sleeping Car," Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Salandree," Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON R.D.I.O

7 a.m. Time Signal
Commercial Bulletin
Liverpool and New York cotton closing rates.
12 noon: Selection of Indian music.
12-30 p.m.: Selection of European music.
1 p.m.: Bombay market: Opening rates.
6 p.m.: Relay of Music from Pathe Cinema (By kind permission of the Management).
6-30 p.m.: Educational Hour: "A few spiritual gems from the Avesta" by A. K. Vasavealla, in English.
6-40 p.m.: "Physical Education" by Mr. Vasantrao N. Naik, M.A. in Marathi.
"Religious and Moral Education" by Mr. Rasiklal Vin. B.A. in Gujarati.
7-30 p.m.: Cotton, silver, gold, seeds, wheat, Stock Exchange and other market prices.
Indian Programme.
8-45 p.m.: News in Hindi.
New York opening, Liverpool closing and Bombay Current rates.
European Programme.
9-05 p.m.: Weather report and News Bulletin.
Empire Relay if reception is satisfactory.
9-45 p.m.: Hotel Majestic Orchestra.
Leo Goutkin and his Ben Band. (Relayed from the Hotel Majestic by kind permission of the Management).
11 p.m.: Close down.

ACCIDENT TO BEGGAR WOMAN

Dies While Being Removed To J. J. Hospital

A report comes from the Maharashtra Police that a hack victor No. B N 5914 was proceeding along Girgaum Back Road towards Bhuleshwar on Monday night. As it was going past Fital's house an old beggar woman suddenly darted out from the bus-stand and ran across the road from left to right, and dashed against the victor's horse. The driver quietly pulled up his horse, but the woman was severely kicked by the animal. When she was picked up she was unconscious. The driver then took her to the J. J. Hospital, but before they reached it the woman passed away.

HOME NURSING EXAMINATION

An examination of the Home Nursing Class organised by Mr. Samuel Judah, under the auspices of the Bombay City Centre of St. John Ambulance Association, on the premises of the Sir Jacob Sassoon High School, Byculla, and conducted by Dr. O. David, M.B.B.S., was held on the 17th September last by Capt. Jacob Ezekiel (I.M.S. Retd.). The following candidates are declared successful:— Messrs Ezekiel Judah Kelly, Joseph Isaac Chariker, David Moses Gudker, Samuel Judah, S. D. Ezekiel, David Moses, Abraham Nathan, Y. J. Hemi, M. A. Shalom, Solomon Raymond, R. I. Judah, D. I. Judah, Nissim E. David Hannock, Daniel, S. I. Judah, Elijah Moses, Ezekiel Solomon and Ezekiel Samuel.

TRAPPED BY VIGILANCE AGENT

Alleged Procurer Of Young Girls Remanded

The story how a man was alleged to be procuring young girls for immoral purposes and was taking commission for that from customers near Khetwadi Back Road was narrated on Tuesday the 10th instant before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaon Police Court, when Sub-Inspector Sawant of the Vigilance Branch of the police produced one Bhima Nawsha on a charge under section 3 of the Prostitution Act.

In an application for remand of the accused to police custody Mr. Sawant stated that on receiving information Mr. P. G. Naik, worker of the Bombay Vigilance Association, made preliminary inquiries and when he was satisfied that the complaint was true the matter was placed in the hands of the police for taking action.

On Monday afternoon a bogus customer with marked money was sent to the place with Mr. Naik and Sub-Inspector Sawant followed him. One of the two girls who were kept ready was introduced to the bogus customer and the money was taken by Bhima. By that time Mr. Sawant arrived and the accused was put under arrest and the two girls were sent to the Rescue Home.

The Magistrate ordered the remand of accused to police custody till 17th October.

I. TRUST COMMITTEE

Resolve To Eject By Legal Action Obstinate Tenants

The Bombay Improvement Trust Committee on Tuesday passed a resolution to eject by legal action three tenants who had not vacated their premises occupied on the Improvement Trust Property as required by them.

The Chief Officer reported that out of 20 tenants who were originally occupying the Trust Premises for the sale of liquor and toddy, 17 had already vacated. The three who did not vacate, were a Parsi widow Bai Jerbai Dossabhai Patraji, Narayan Bhaoji Padval and N. J. Baria who had given all sorts of excuses and demanded extension of time.

The committee resolved as above.

MEETING IN CORPORATION.

The Improvements Committee met on Tuesday under the new order of things, inasmuch as they met in the Corporation Hall, forming only of the municipal councillors with the Municipal Secretary, Municipal Commissioner and the Chief Officer.

WORKERS WILL NOT STAND WAGE CUTS

Labour Leaders Warn Millowners And Government Against Simla Settlement Ignoring Claims Of Textile Labourers

Messrs. R. R. Bakhale and B. Shiva Rao have issued the following statement:—

Since negotiations are proceeding between the representatives of Japan and Lancashire and the Indian Textile Industry which may lead to certain agreements of a far-reaching character, we feel it is necessary to make certain points clear in the interests of the Indian Workers. Without prejudice to our general views on the system of capitalism and the inevitable exploitation of the working classes that it involves, we realise that in existing circumstances, a revival of the textile industry will at least reduce unemployment among the many thousands of workers all over India. We are anxious, therefore, as any one for means to place the industry on a sound and secure basis.

AVOID WAGE CUTS

At the same time, we cannot but view with alarm the policy now being pursued in many centres of the industry of drastic cuts in wages ranging from 10 to 25 per cent and more. The improvement in the conditions of

684 LIVE BIRTHS IN ONE WEEK

Favourable Comparison With Figures Of 1932

During the 40th week of 1933, i.e., for week ended 7th October 1933, the total mortality 512 was 2 more than the last week; the death-rate registered was 22.9 on the Census population of 1931. The mortality for the 40th week of 1932 was 423, and the death rate 18.9. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1928-1932 was 479, and the death rate 20.0.

Out of the total deaths, 194 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, Plague caused 1 attack (imported from Poona) and 1 death, Cholera caused 1 attack (imported from Dwarka) and 1 death. Smallpox caused 2 attacks including 1 imported from Kathiawar and 2 deaths. The number of deaths from Typhoid was 4.

The number of live births registered during the week was 684 which compares favourably with that for the 40th week of 1932, viz., 547 and the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1928-1932) viz. 581.

MATCHES AGAINST M. C. C.

Personnel Of Public And Karachi XI

The following players have been selected to play for the Public Eleven against the M. C. C. on the 15th and 16th inst.

G. Aste (Captain).

M. J. Abdullah, Vice-Captain. J. Harris, Mohamed Ibrahim, Abdul Khalig, Abbas Khan, Abdul Aziz, B. W. Hawke, J. S. Fernandes, W. Mascarennas, L. Blakeney. The Karachi eleven to play against the M. C. C. on 18/10, 19/10 will be as under:—

Naomani J. (Captain), Palsella, (Vice-Captain), Gopaladas, Doulatram, Shanker, B. D. Shanker, Irani, M. J. Mobed, D. J. Dalvi, and Ramchandra—A.P.

Poona, Oct 10—Her Excellency Lady Sykes visited the Poona Is-lamia School for boys and girls at Haroon hall this morning when she was received by Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, chairman and members of the Schools Committee and was taken round the classes. Her Excellency showed a great interest in the institution, particularly in the girls' section, and gave an holiday to the school.

PATHE THE EAGLE AND THE HAWK

3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

PARAMOUNT'S SENSATIONAL HIT WITH

FREDRIC MARCH CARY GRANT

SIR GUY STANDING—CAROLE LOMBARD

SATURDAY NEXT
THE GREATEST OF ALL SPECTACULAR MUSICAL COMEDIES

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE

17 STARS and A BEVY OF BEAUTIFUL GIRLS

WORN-OUT TOOTH BRUSHES can't clean teeth effectively

Buy a Pro-phy-lac-tic

RECOMMENDED BY DENTISTS FOR 40 YEARS



Grand Opening

IN THE DISTINGUISHED PRESENCE

OF

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

ON SAT. OCTOBER 14th.

OF

THE REGAL

The Theatre Magnificent

TWO SHOWS ON SATURDAY OCTOBER 14TH

AT 6-30 and 10 P.M.

ALSO AT 6-30 & 10 P.M. DAILY THROUGHOUT THE WEEK AND 4 P.M. MATINEE ON SUNDAY AND HOLIDAYS

with the GREATEST PREMIERE PROGRAMME Ever Screened in India

LAUREL and HARDY

In Metro-Goldwyn Mayer's

MUSICAL COMEDY

"THE DEVIL'S BROTHER"

9—RITIOUS REELS—9

Based On Auber's Comic Opera

"FRA DIAVOLO"

with

DENNIS KING THELMA TODD

BOOKING AT THE REGAL.

9-30 A.M. to 6-30 P.M.

Rates of Admission:

Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Rs. 1 & As. 8. (inclusive of tax)

Boxes For 3, 4, 6 & 12 Persons at

Rs. 11; Rs. 15; Rs. 22 & Rs. 45

By Special Request

POPULAR REVIVAL

THE CAPITOL

Bombay's Leading Talkie House

TO-NIGHT & DAILY at 6-30 and 10 P.M.

METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER'S

SINGING ROMANCE

A NIGHT IN CAIRO

STARRING:

RAMON

NOVARRO

AS A DASHING

CAPTIVATING

ROMANTIC SHEIK!

NEXT SATURDAY

SPECIAL DIVALI

ATTRACTION

THE PYTHON STRUCK!

30 Feet of Lashing Fury Hurled Against the Giant Cat!



One of the thrills in

FRANK BUCK'S

BRING 'EM BACK ALIVE

Every foot of this picture was

made in the

Malayan jungle

country. Every

thrill is real! The

wildest fiction

pales before the gripping Facts!

"BLUE-BEARD" THE SECOND!

Trial Of Misra For Alleged Murder Of Wife And Children

RANIABAI'S FEARS

Apprehensive That Her Life Was In Danger Before Accident?

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Oct. 10. The father-in-law of the accused, a medical officer and four other witnesses were examined today when the hearing was resumed of the case in which Ramabharas Radhakrishna Misra, an engineer of Dwarka, stands charged before Mr. K. K. Thacker, Sessions Judge of Thana, with having committed the murder in a house in the Catholic Colony at Santa Cruz on June 21 last of his wife Raniabai and two daughters Leela and Kamala, either by administering poison or by setting fire to the building or by both, and in the alternative with having caused to disappear the evidence of murder with a view to screening the offender.

Ramnarayan Bachhulal, a cousin of the deceased woman Raniabai, deposed that Sawlaram died within two hours of the receipt of the wire from the police on the noon of June 23 last, wherein it was stated that Raniabai and her two daughters were murdered at Santa Cruz and that Ramabharas was arrested. The last words uttered by Sawlaram were "Rania, Rania". Witness then voluntarily stated that Raniabai had told him that "her life was in danger" at Dwarka.

WITNESS STORY

B. Vyasarao, a retired engineer of Aurangabad and father of the accused's second wife, giving evidence, stated that his only daughter, Ahilyabai, aged 19, had studied upto Matriculation. Witness entered into correspondence with Misra, after reading a matrimonial advertisement in a local paper. In the beginning of 1932, when Misra came to Aurangabad for an interview, he did not mention that he was already married and had three children by the first wife. As he applied for a bride, witness took it for granted that Misra must have been a bachelor. He told witness that he was drawing a monthly salary of Rs. 235 in the Okha Cement Factory at Dwarka. The marriage of his daughter with Misra was celebrated on April 24, 1932. A photograph of the couple was taken at Aurangabad after the wedding. Nobody had accompanied the bridegroom. When inquired by him Misra told witness that the former had no other relatives than a cousin, who had gone to his native place. Witness did not give any dowry to Misra. Shortly before the marriage, Misra had

sent Rs. 900 to witness for ornaments and clothing of the bride. **ALREADY MARRIED**

His wife and son, continued witness, had accompanied Ahilyabai to Dwarka. Witness learnt from his daughter that Misra was already married and had three children. When he went to Dwarka after sometime and questioned Misra as to why he had kept him in the dark, he requested witness to forget the past and assured to keep the co-wives happy. Witness then returned with Ahilyabai and others to Aurangabad. She was not sent to her husband, as she was suffering from rheumatism. As Misra was pressing to send Ahilyabai, she with her mother and maternal uncle was sent to Dwarka in February last. She was known as Nirmala at Dwarka. She left for Aurangabad on June 27 last after hearing the news of the tragic happenings at Santa Cruz. The two sons of Misra by his first wife were also taken away to Aurangabad.

Cross-examined by Mr. D. A. Tuljapurkar pleader for the accused, witness stated that he had seen the two certificates of Misra, who was a mechanical and electrical engineer. Witness knew that Misra intended to appear for a higher degree examination of London and had already paid fees. Witness had supplied him with books. During his stay at Dwarka witness did not notice anything antagonistic between the two co-wives, who were pulling on well. Raniabai was cooking separately under a shelter inside the compound of the house.

KEPT APART

After lunch, witness continuing said that he through his wife had tried to persuade Raniabai to share the food with them, but she refused on the plea that she would be ex-communicated. Misra had told witness that he wanted to buy land at Audheri and also to start business in Bombay in case he would fail to secure a more lucrative job. Misra had suggested to witness that the latter should induce his brother-in-law to join him as a partner. Witness knew that Misra was experimenting in electroplating and manufacture of matches, for which he had collected at Dwarka materials—acids and other drugs—which witness had subsequently removed to Aurangabad.

MEDICAL EVIDENCE

Ramchandran Narayan Karode, a medical officer of Bandra, stated that he was an M.D. of the University of Bombay.

Cross-examined, witness stated that he had not specialised in the study of poisons. Veramon was not regarded as a poison, and therefore mention was not made about it in medical jurisprudence. Veramon being hypnotic, witness had used it for inducing sleep and thereby relieving pain. It would not stu-

DRIVE AGAINST KIDNAPPERS

New York Police Inflict Savage Sentences On Culprits

NEW YORK, October 10.

The anti-kidnapping campaign continues. The young nurse, Nicolina de Palma, and her accomplice the garage attendant, James Medley, have been sentenced to five and ten years imprisonment respectively for threatening to kidnap Miss Batcheller, niece of Mr. Russell Leffingwell, former Assistant Secretary to Treasury and partner of J. P. Morgan and Company.

The indictment charged the accused with writing letters to Batcheller demanding 10,000 dollars under threat of kidnapping his daughter, who was about to be married, with the result that wedding was held secretly under police guard.—*Reuter's Special.*

SHARP DROP

IN LINSEED OIL
(Special Cable)

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The Stock Exchange business was restricted chiefly due to uncertainties in the disarmament conference and, apart from a sustained interest in few industrial no special feature presented itself. Most of the commodity markets were dull, the chief movement at the close was a sharp drop in linseed oil prices which reflected a forced selling in Argentine grain options. The Wall Street was irregular.

PRESIDENT OF POLAND WEDS HIS SECRETARY

WARSAW, October 10.

Sixty-seven year old president of Poland, Moscicki, married his secretary Mademoiselle Maria Dobrzanska, who earlier in year was divorced from her husband, Capt. Nagorna, by special Papal dispensation. The Prime Minister attended the ceremony and Cardinal Kakowski blessed the union.—*Reuter's Special.*

pefy or make a man unconscious. The victim would at once feel the application of a hot substance. The charred remains were not reduced to ashes.

Purshotam Govind, a clerk in the Cement factory at Dwarka, stated that Misra was a boiler foreman and was drawing a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem. Witness knew that the factory had no litigation in Bombay and that accused was not asked to attend to any office work in June last.

One of the 'panchas' then produced a panchnama made of the flat No. 13, after the fire at Santa Cruz on June 22 last. The hearing was then adjourned to to-morrow, when the investigating police officers will be examined, and the statement of the accused will be recorded.

BERAR YOUTHS ON WAR PATH

Red-flag Section Launch Unseemly Tirade On Mahatma

(From Our Correspondent.)

AKOLA, Oct. 9.

The Berar Youth Conference held at Akola on the 7th and 8th October was in many ways a characteristic demonstration of the progressive thought currents which are rapidly influencing the young men of Berar. It was a representative gathering of youths from all the districts of Berar the delegates numbering about 275. Besides the delegates the beautiful Shriram theatre was nearly packed to the full with the visitors mainly young men. Almost all the leading and citizens of Akola and Berar also watched the proceedings of the conference with keen interest.

The session began in the most conventional manner with lifeless and none in too melodious songs. It is a great pity that the youths have not yet been able to do away with this useless piece of formalism.

CONFUSION

Dr. Kashikar's speech as the chairman of the reception committee betrayed his leanings towards radical liberalism than towards socialism. Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya the president-elect seemed rather puzzled at the outset. She was probably informed that very few among the audience could understand English. This was wrong. The fact was that there were few who could not understand English. However, this put her a little out of sorts and her written address full of radical socialism and an uncompromising attitude towards British Imperialism failed to create the impression which it deserved. Mr. Hariharrao Deshpande gave an extempore translation of the president's speech.

Mr. F. Y. Deshpande's resolution condemning the White Paper and the communal award and suggesting a thoroughly democratic alternative scheme of constitutional machinery for India was passed in the form of an amendment by an overwhelming majority in the open session. This amendment was supported by Mr. Abdul Wahab, Dr. Shankarrao Kulkarni and Mr. Harihar Rao Deshpande. This was the most constructive piece of work achieved by the conference.

FURORE IN MEETING

The red flag young workers tabled two resolutions one insisting upon the revolutionary alliance of the workers and peasants on class-war basis for achieving the goal and the other condemning the present political leadership of India. The first resolution was passed. But the second was defeated. Mr. Jayawant's speech on the second resolution in which he attacked Mahatma Gandhi on very personal grounds created a great stir.

In the concluding speech Mrs. Kamaladevi criticised Mr. Jayawant for having made a personal attack on Mahatma Gandhi. She also condemned in more vigorous terms those who exhibited unjustifiable intolerance for radical views.

Another important feature of the conference was the adoption of the socialist programme prepared by the Bombay Congress Socialist group. It is understood that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has approved this programme and it seems likely that in the proposed meeting of the A.I.C.C. this programme would be placed for consideration and adoption of the Congress. The Berar Youth Conference was thus a great success.

FAMOUS JOURNALIST ARRESTED

ROME, October 10.

The well-known journalist and author, Curzio Suckert, whose pen-name is Malaparte, has been arrested and imprisoned for anti-Fascist demonstrations abroad. Always considered good Fascist, he travelled extensively as the special correspondent of "Corriere della Sera". He formerly edited Turin paper "La Stampa".—*Reuter's Special.*

COURSE BETTING

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The following is the course betting on Cesarewitch:—
2,800 to 400 against Gulscard (taken); 5,000 to 500 Nitsichin (taken); 1,000 to 75 Negro (taken).
ALTERATIONS
The following are the further alterations in Cesarewitch probabilities:—
Graves rides Arctic Star; Dines Sandals; Cordell Bunkawai; Freddie Fog Seminole; and Walsh Sarum.—*Reuter's Special.*

TRAVANCORE TO STAND APART

Will Place Her Views As Important M. N. State Separately

TRIVANDRUM, Oct. 10.

It is understood that His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore has decided that Travancore will not be an active participating member of the Chamber of Princes and will in this respect, adopt the same course as is now pursued by Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda and other states.

Travancore will put forward its point of view as an important maritime state separately and independently. This presumably means that the representative of the Chamber of Princes in the Joint Parliamentary Committee will not be able to speak on behalf of Travancore with regard to problems arising from the scheme of Federation.—A. P.

NOTICE ISSUED ON CITY EDITOR

Poona Doctor Alleges Defamation

POONA, Oct. 10.

Dr. Kambatta, Chief Medical Officer, Poona City Municipality, filed a complaint before the Additional District Magistrate, Poona, against the author of a letter, which appears in the issue of September 13 in the "Times of India," Bombay, over the signature of "A Poona Resident," on a charge of defamation. In the course of the complaint Dr. Kambatta alleged that the said letter which criticised Poona health authorities lowered him and his department in the public estimation. The complaint also prayed that the Editor, Printer and Publisher of the "Times of India" be required to produce the name of the correspondent. Accordingly a notice has been issued by the Magistrate to the "Times of India."—A. P.

BOOKS RECEIVED

GUJARATI

"Prince Bismarck" by Vijay M. Vasu. Prasthan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad, As. 8.
"Lopa Mudra (Vol. I)" by Kanna'yalaal Munshi. Jeevanlal Amarshi Mehta, Ahmedabad. Re. 1.

REACTIONARY SENTIMENT IN N. Y. MARKET

Operators Nervous In Absence Of Fresh News From Washington.

"CHRONICLE SPECIAL"

Bombay Tuesday 11-0 P.M.

In the New York market somewhat reactionary sentiment developed to-day and the market was unable to maintain yesterday's rise as operators were hesitant and nervous in the absence of any fresh news from Washington. However, prices showed considerable resistance at declines and fairly steady undertone was in evidence throughout.

Trading in January opened at 9-53 i.e., ten points lower than the previous closing due to some southern selling and liquidation influenced by somewhat disappointing Liverpool advices and quieter stock exchange market, but thereafter prices began to move up on buying by foreign interests. Rate for January touched 9-56 at this level trading became somewhat quiet and narrow. **WHEAT.**

Liverpool wheat opened quiet 55-3/8; 58; 59-1/4 about half-penny lower in sympathy with easier foreign advices trading was quiet although tendency was inclined to steady.

LONDON 'CHANGE

London stock exchange continued in doldrums. Gilt-edged securities showed less activity with hardly any important business passing. London exchanges opened with sterling-dollar at 4-60-1/4 with steady tendency and immediately rose to 4-70 but thereafter again weakened.

Franc opened 79.00 and fell to 78.84, later partially recovered to 78.90.

Local silver opened steady 56 7/8; 56 10/16. Market improved due more to the absence of sellers than any buying pressure but on receipt of weaker London silver cables, prices gave way and closed quietly steady 56 7/8; 56 7/8.

Gold opened quiet 33 1/16 33 2 3/16. Prices at first improved on weaker Sterling-Paris exchange but as subsequently the rate improved rates rallied round to opening levels.

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
London, Oct. 10.
Previous closing 4.69 3/8
To-day's opening 4.69 7/8
To-day's closing 4.69 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
New York, Oct. 10.
Previous closing 4.69
To-day's closing 4.69 3/8

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21 Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JANUARY
New York, Oct. 10.
Previous closing 9.03
To-day's opening 9.53
Difference -10
To-day's closing 9.47
Difference -18

BROACH EXPECTATION

April Rs. 186 0-0

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JANUARY
Liverpool, Oct. 10.
Previous closing 5.28
To-day's opening 5.34
Difference plus 6
To-day's closing 5.27
Difference -01

FRANC RATE

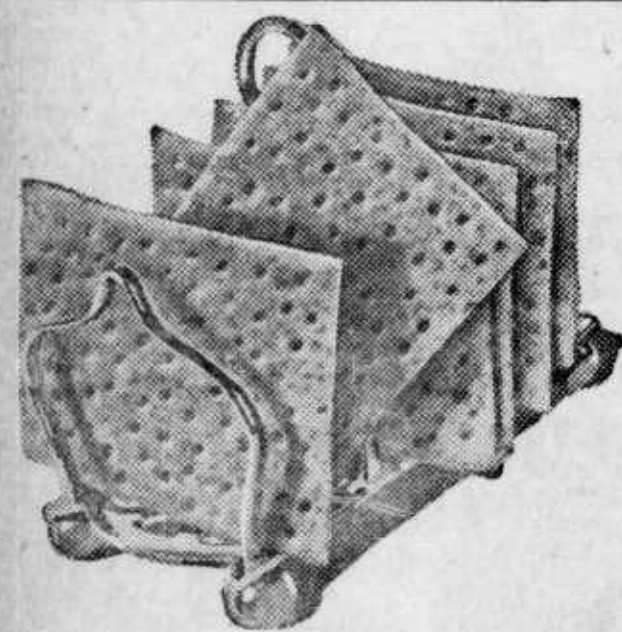
Paris, Oct. 10.
Previous closing 78.96
To-day's opening 78.84
To-day's closing 79.03

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct. 10.
Silver ready 18.5
Difference -3 annas
Silver Forward 18.7
Difference -3 annas
Market—America sold.

Bombay, Oct. 10.

Silver ready 56 6 0
Kartik 56 7 0
Magsir 56 9 0
Gold Kartik 33 1 5
Magsir 33 1 9
Sovereign 22 14 0

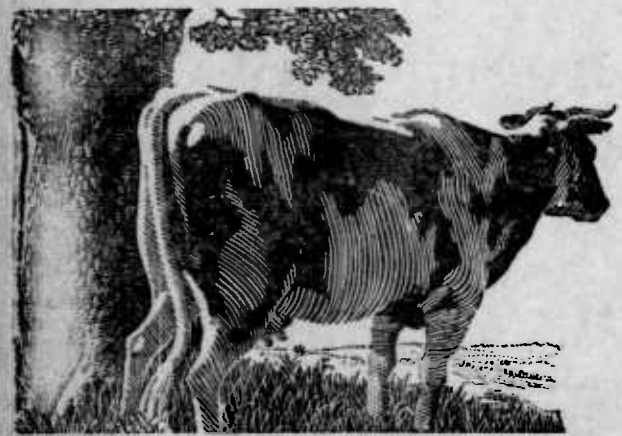


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A Page About Books And Their Writers

Priestcraft And Superstition

A Hindu Sadhu Relates His Experiences In Holy Places Of India

(BY "HAWK-EYE")

Contrary to the teachings of globe-trotters and British Indian officialdom, life for the masses in India is not picturesque and colourful, but drab and dreary. For them it is one life-long struggle against Nature to extract from her the means of sustenance and again to keep the extracted means of sustenance from the usurpations of the exploiter. The fight is totally uneven, and the hapless peasant falls back on supernatural help from gods and goddesses, spirits and ghosts and more directly on their sole or commission agents on earth. The peasant is trained to rely on justice of things eternal, on the grandeur of renunciation, the transitoriness of the world, on the guarantee of happiness in the world beyond, if so much is paid to the gods—which, of course, means priest—and the usefulness of calmly submitting to all their ills. Given such an economic background and philosophy of outlook, small wonder that every variety of supernatural bunk and bunk-peddler flourishes through the land. Monks and rishis, sadhus and sanyasis, mahants and priests as also the scoundrelism and hypocrisy accompanying them, find here, as elsewhere in similarly situated countries, a ready field.

From time to time, however, there appears someone who cleanses the market-places within the precincts of temples, sets ablaze moral and intellectual meanness and squalor and heralds the ideal of service of humanity as the best of all religions and the best of all prayers. Among such was Paramahansa Sivanarayan Swami whose life and teachings are re-published by Mohini Mohan Chatterji in "Indian Spirituality: The Travels and Teachings of Sivanarayan" (J. M. Dent and Sons).

A PRECOCIOUS CHILD.

Problems unsolved through centuries haunt Sivanarayan at an age when other children are engrossed in marbles and kites. Parents, teachers and gurus take an equal share in thrashing the child for his precocity. At eight the boy undergoes the usual thread ceremony. "Why have my parents," he asks, "put round my neck strings of thread like the halter of a domestic beast?" "If being daubed with mud and ashes constitutes an ascetic, then hogs and buffaloes can claim that name. If long-matted hair constitute the ascetic, then an ancient banyan tree is entitled to that epithet."

No orthodox house can long hold such a child, and a short time after the thread ceremony Sivanarayan leaves home to see the world of priests—the launders of sinful souls, the dispensers of salvation everlasting. And what does he find? Grammatical disputations that would shame ordinary men engage the endless energy of pundits steeped in religious lore; sanyasis, the victors of human passions, go into fits of temperance over matters ordinary men would pass unnoticed; ascetics, renouncers of worldly wealth, more mean and grabbing than their humble tributaries; sadhus, more lusty than the pilgrims holding them in awe. Sivanarayan tries to argue and discuss with them. Mahants and sadhus and the whole religious order combine in hounding him out from place to place. He is turned out from the doors of palaces and the commonalty rejects him for his refusal to worship idols. To own caste or religion and to recognize rites and ceremonies, by slow stages, however, he is able to get a hearing and his attacks on the existing practices and beliefs are as cool and calculated as they are effective and uncompromising.

CORRUPTION IN HOLY PLACES
The ways and conversations of monks and pundits, priests and common people, are none alike," says Sivanarayan. "None desires God. With the pundit the first question is 'can you expound the Shastras?' If you say 'Yes,' a fruitless disputation is started, while abuse and ill-treatment follow a negative answer. Monks drive away every one not of their order or not professing a knowledge of magic or alchemy. Princes want to know if you have become perfected. From one believed to be perfect they ask as boons male children and increase of wealth and power. If you say, 'Is the soul of such a nature that it can be imperfect at one time and perfect at another? What has one to do with perfection and imperfection?' the consequence is instant expulsion. One cannot go amongst the common people without being asked for ditches, children and magical cures."

The extraordinary corruption of men from religious orders and the credulity of common people are revealed in the course of Sivanarayan's extensive tours through the land. We cannot find place here to quote the ingenious devices employed to extract money out of the people. Suffice it to say that there is hardly any holy place, according to the book, where frauds of the most amazing type are not freely practised. Sivanarayan fought it day in and day out. At Abu, to give one instance, he was turned out of the temple precincts because of his "corrupt" preachings to the pilgrims. At this place, as a memento of their visit the pilgrims, for a consideration, are branded on the arm to give them salvation. Sivanarayan when approached said, "What sins has the body committed that it should be punished with branding? Besides, what effect will it have on the soul? If branding led to salvation all branded cattle are already saved!" The quotation also gives an insight into Sivanarayan's philosophy.

MASS CREDULITY.

To test mass credulity Sivanarayan, while in Junagad, cleared a rectangular piece of land in a nearby jungle, daubed it well with mud and placed a clean stone in each of the four corners and one in the middle. The stones were painted with red brick dust and named different Hindu gods, and the spot was called "the five holy places." Sivanarayan sat silent watching the scene. Within a few hours pilgrims began flocking around from all over Junagad, "some prostrated themselves, some asked for names of the idols and some remarked it was a holy shrine miraculously come into existence. By nightfall one and half mounds of grains and eight annas in money had been collected which Sivanarayan made over to a grocer nearby."

It is not possible to detail any of the very interesting episodes in the life of Sivanarayan. The reader would be profited by going through the book for that purpose. The teachings of Sivanarayan, which are given in the second part of the book, displays a delightful modernity of outlook. The main feature of the teachings is the stress it lays on the importance of each man doing his allotted work to the best of his ability and bringing happiness and comfort to those around him.

A TASK FOR GANDHIJI.

To-day when religious bigotry has to be fought out in our national life and the canker of priest-craft eradicated from the social and religious life of the country, a book of this kind is very useful as supplying, unconsciously, powder and magazine for an attack on the citadel of orthodoxy. Reading through the book one is confirmed in the belief that when Mahatma Gandhi has finished with the temple entry movement for the Untouchables, the next question before the country, and perhaps more important, will be how to get them out of the temples and the cultches of priests. It is not necessary to analyse the teachings of Sivanarayan. The reviewer, who is a rationalist, differs from him fundamentally. But he welcomes the book as useful for rationalist propaganda for exposing priestcraft and religious hypocrisy.

URDU DRAMA

"PHUL KUMARI" (Urdu). By Pandit Peare Mohan Dattatraya, B.A., LL.B., Joint Editor, "Tribune" Lahore. Price Ans. 12. Published by the Author at 24-C, Nisbet Road, Lahore. With an introduction by R. B. L. Kanwar Sain, Ex-Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature of Jammu and Kashmir. It is a lamentable fact that Urdu Literature is extremely poor in drama. The little that is available is not a thing worth being proud of. Agha Hashar, I believe, was a pioneer in this field. Although he has written some good plays in his own masterly style, they suffer from some of the defects which are peculiar to Oriental drama. For instance, they deal with mythical kings and queens in whom the world has ceased to interest itself, and they are replete with exaggerations and hyperboles. A really good piece of work is that known as "Anarkali," written in a beautiful style by Mr. Imdad Ali Tal.

But the play under review beats a new ground and, I believe, is the first attempt to revolutionise the method of the Urdu play-right. The author, Pandit Peare Mohan Dattatraya, is the talented son of a talented father, Pandit Brij Mohan Kaif, the well-known poet of the Punjab. Instead of dwelling on dead and bygone things, the author paints a touching picture of some of the most burning social and sociological problems that are facing our country and the world to-day.

One of the main points in the play is the heinous inequality of wealth and the gross stupidity of rich men and their cruel indifference towards the poor and the needy.

THE STORY.

The story is told of the daughter of an extremely poor washerman who is laid up on death-bed with some serious disease. The daughter, Phulkumari, approaches some big, wealthy money-lenders and doctors for financial and medical help. But her entreaties in this behalf are spurned away by all these persons.

Despite of her being very poor, the mother had managed to give Phulkumari education up to the Matric standard. After the death of her mother, she became a well-reputed film-star and a melodious musician. The very persons who had so callously refused to help her at the time of her mother's illness were now among her admirers.

Her bitter experience had made her a "revolutionary." Although to all appearances, she was a film star, in actual fact she was the head of a secret society whose object was to extort money from the rich for charitable institutions and public bodies run in the interest of the poor people.

I confess the end of the play is rather abrupt. I readily grant that perhaps there was no other way out of the plot under the circumstances. However, this is the first attempt of the author and a very commendable attempt and let us hope it will not be the last one.

The play is absolutely free from any obscene features. Sentimentalism and emotionalism have not much part to play in it. The characters seem to be real persons who give expression to genuine feelings and ideas. The style of the author is easy and flowing, and his language simple and idiomatic.

I would gladly recommend this play to students, public workers, literary persons, dramatic clubs and picture-producers.

K. G. D.

VALUABLE CENTURY-OLD PERSIAN Mss.

At the invitation of Mr. Shaikh Amin Shaikh Bahadur a number of Persian scholars and professors met at Khatib House, Karolwadi, Bombay, on last Thursday to view the valuable Persian manuscript works "Hadique-Ahmed" and "Hadiquatul-Hind," which were compiled by late Moulana Shaikh Ahmed Urfe Baxumia about 1257 A.H.

It was decided to form a small sub-committee, with Dr. Bazilurrahman, Principal, Islamiya College, Andheri, as Chairman; and Professors L. A. Nayer, N. A. Nadvi, Dr. Daudpota and Moulana Ismail Surti, as members, to study the volumes in sections and give their expert opinion thereon.

It was also decided that, in order to facilitate the volumes being made available to the members of the sub-committee, they should be deposited in the Ismail College Library, in charge of Dr. Bazilurrahman.

A Plea For Self-Government

THE CASE FOR WEST-INDIAN SELF-GOVERNMENT (Day to Day Pamphlets, No. 16). By C. L. R. James, (The Hogarth Press, Price 1s.)

It is curious wherever the British flag flies in the world, there should be deep political discontent. Not only India, but every Colony presents the same difficult problem to its rulers. The West Indian Negro is not the savage he is painted to be, but as Lord Olivier puts it in "nature; good manners and civil disposition, the Black People of Jamaica are very far, and indeed out of comparison, superior to the members of the corresponding class in England, America or North Germany." They are not vicious or criminal as is made out by the enemies of self-government in the West Indies, and Lord Olivier, who was a Governor there, amply bears testimony to the fact.

The author makes a strong plea for self-government in the West Indies. At present, writes Mr. James, "Englishmen govern the country. The result is an atmosphere which cramps effort." There is deep colour prejudice in the West Indies, though intellectually the Negro is the peer of his rulers. But he is given no opportunities of proving himself. There is the same problem there of Creoles thinking themselves superior to the Negro. As Mr. James writes:

In the Colonies any man who speaks for his country, any man who dares to question the authority of those who rule over him, any man who tries to do for his own people what Englishmen are so proud that other Englishmen have done for theirs, immediately becomes in the eyes of the Colonial Englishmen a dangerous person, a wild revolutionary, a man with no respect for law and order, a self-seeker actuated by the lowest motives, a reptile to be crushed at the first opportunity. What at home is the greatest virtue becomes in the colonies the greatest crime."

Most of this is equally applicable to India, for those who work for their own country are branded as seditious, self-seekers and revolutionaries and men not to be trusted by the people! As Somervell the historian wrote, "It is difficult for white races to preserve their moral standards and in their dealings with races they regard as inferior."

Inclusively Mr. James writes:

"Should Englishmen of fine sensibility stray into the Colonial Service they find themselves drawn inevitably into the circles of their colleagues and soon discover that for them to do otherwise than the Romans would be equivalent to joining a body of outsiders against their own. Thus it is that in the Colonies, to quote an English official in the West Indies, 'such large and intelligent class of Englishmen come to have opinion so different from those for which the nation has ever been renowned at home'."

We make these lengthy extracts to show that the problem in the West Indies is not very different from what it is in India, or for that matter, in any Colony where the constitution is deliberately made too narrow for the people. We shall quote one more extract from the book and take Mr. James' leave.

If the crown colony system of government is a fraud, because it is based on assumptions of superiority which have no foundation in fact. Admirable as are their gifts in this direction, yet administrative capacity is not the monopoly of the English; and even if it were, charity begins at home, especially in these difficult times. The system is wicked, because to an extent far more than is immediately obvious it permits a privileged few to work their will on hundreds of thousands of defenceless people. But most of all it is the system criminal because it uses England's overflow as a cork to choke down the natural expansion of the people.

FIRST AID

REFERENCE AND REVISION OF FIRST AID By R. E. Sethna, Crown Mansions, Forster St., Cowwala Tank, Bombay 7. Price Ans. 6.

Not only students who are preparing for Ambulance examinations but also the average citizen who may need guidance in case of accident or sudden illness will find this publication helpful as a handy book of reference in First Aid treatment. The author's long experience in Ambulance work has enabled him to compress in this little treatise quite a fund of information about ailments and injuries and the most effective preliminary treatment of the same. The work is fully illustrated.

A Study Of Suicide

"TO BE OR NOT TO BE." A study of suicide" by Louis I. Dublin, Ph.D., and Bessie Bunzel, M.A., (New York: Harri-son Smith and Robert Haas).

The authors are the Statistician and the Statistical Research Assistant of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which, it is believed, the largest amount of life insurance business in the United States.

The 1929 slump in the United States increased suicides and brought them to the attention of the insurance companies as a distinct risk. In 1930 out of 68,000,000 American policy-holders more than 12,000 committed suicide. This was 4-1/2 per cent of the total deaths at all ages. But its effect on the companies was more than that, because the tendency to suicide increases with age and wealth, so that the average suicide claim under an ordinary policy runs very considerably higher than the average claim for all causes of death.

Here, therefore, we have a true research into the topic, in which the vast amount of material available in the records of the Metropolitan Company has been statistically analysed and made to yield tables and comparisons of great value. The study, however, is not confined to statistical, actuarial, medical and psychological aspects. It ranges over the whole ground, devoting, for instance, considerable space to the moral attitude taken up towards suicide among the Christian Churches, among Jews, among Orientals, and in the ancient world, as well as among leading modern writers from Hume, Rousseau, Kant, and Goethe down to William James. Most insurance policies have a clause debarring suicides from benefit within the first two years

of their start. But after that self-killing is covered as an ordinary risk. Our authors are disinclined to disturb this, largely because suicides are so difficult to prove in face of the desire of courts and juries, in the United States as in England, to attribute death to any other cause that may seem even remotely possible. They are therefore concerned instead to see how self-killing may be discouraged or prevented.

IS IT MENTAL DISEASE?
How far is it a question of mental disease? Statistics differ very much. Dr. East in England finding out of 1,000 cases of attempted suicide that only about one-fifth were certainly sane, while Gaupp in Germany found that out of 124 only one was mentally sound. Much depends, of course, on where you draw the line, and the American view of Dr. Brill, that "all suicides are psychotic," is probably near the mark. The strong influence of physical (which implies psychic) as opposed to intellectual causes is illustrated by the facts that 50 per cent of suicides in one investigation occurred in the early morning and that in New York City the suicide rate is markedly highest in the spring months, those being the times of day and of year when cases of depressive-mania insanity or of senile melancholia tend to be at their worst.

On the other hand, intellectual influence may be traced in such a fact as that suicides are usually commoner in Catholic areas, though the extraordinarily high rate in Austria is an apparent exception to this. But local and national varieties in the suicide rate provide many conundrums, some seemingly insoluble. Why should Denmark and Sweden, for instance, both exhibit some of the highest rates in Europe, while Norway has one of the lowest?—R. C. K. Ensor in "The Manchester Guardian."

Anecdotes Of 'Tiger Tim'

The Late Mr. Timothy Healy Was "As Disinterested As Don Quixote, As Sardonic As Dean Swift And As Daring In Combat As Prince Rupert"

The late Mr. Timothy Healy, the first Governor-General of the Irish Free State, was not called "Tiger Tim" for nothing. Both in Court and in the House of Commons he could pounce with devastating effect, writes "John of London's Weekly." He took particular pleasure—so Sir Dunbar Plunket Barton reminds us in "Timothy Healy: Memories and Anecdotes" (Faber and Faber 3s. 6d.)—in stalking Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. On one occasion, when Mr. Parnell was away from the House, Joseph Chamberlain, with indulging in extravagant antics in the absence of their leader, "When the cat's away the mice play," said Chamberlain, "And what about the rats?" cried Healy, who regarded Joseph Chamberlain and his party as deserters from the Irish cause.

HOW MANY ASSES?

Another time, during the South African War, Mr. Chamberlain was being heckled by questions intended to suggest that there had been much blundering in the transportation and organization of troops and supplies. "The Minister met these suggestions by telling the House how many men had been sent out, how many guns and finally how many horses. At the mention of horses Healy intervened and convulsed the House by asking: 'Can the right hon. gentleman say how many asses have been sent out?'"

Even Sir William Harcourt, a Cabinet Minister who towered above his colleagues by his huge stature and dominating personality, was not safe from the impish "Tim." In an Irish debate, "Healy who had to reply to Harcourt began his speech as follows: 'Mr. Speaker, the speech about Ireland which we have just listened to from the Front Bench of the British House of Commons reminds me of Pope's well-known couplet: 'Where London's column towering to the skies like a tall bully lifts its head—and lies.' The House was convulsed in laughter in which Harcourt himself could not refrain from joining."

A BABE IN WOOD

In Court he was irrepressible. A young forester was giving evidence for the plaintiff in a Chancery action in which Mr. Healy appeared for the defendant.

Healy's cross-examination was short and amusing. "How old are you?" asked Tim. "Only twenty-two," said the forester. "And how long have you been a forester?" "Only two years," said the witness, Tim sat down, remarking to the judge, "A regular babe in the wood, my lord."

He once appeared for the defence in a breach of promise action brought by a woman of seventy-five against a man who was verging on ninety-five. In order

"to counterfeet juvenility, the lady entered the witness-box clad in girlish costume, while her features were swathed in yards and yards of muslin which she wore as a veil attached to a very large picture hat. In her examination-in-chief her sobbing voice could be faintly heard from behind these gauzy clouds. At last Tim stood up to cross-examine her. 'Madam,' said he, 'will you remove the yashmak?' 'I do not understand you, sir,' she said. 'Will you discontinue yourself, madam?' said he. The plaintiff's case from that moment gradually died away in laughter."

On one occasion, says Sir Plunket Barton when Mr. Healy was arguing a case before Baron Dowse

"the judge interrupted him with the question 'Do you go to sleep with your books, Mr. Healy?' 'No, my lord,' replied Tim, 'for Blackstone declares that the law is a lady that loveth to lie alone.' WHAT HE WAS GOING TO SAY. Baron Dowse was himself a famous wit of his time. When he was Solicitor-General for Ireland a serious accusation was made against him by another parliamentary wit named Bernal Osborne. Finding he had made a mistake, Osborne

"was driven to admit himself to be in the wrong. 'I find, Mr. Speaker,' he said, 'that I must withdraw what I said against the



THE LATE MR. TIMOTHY HEALY

Irish Solicitor-General." Dowse at once rose and said, "Mr. Speaker, as the right honourable gentleman has found it necessary to withdraw what he has said against me, I have much pleasure in withdrawing what I was going to say against him."

When Richard Adams, a popular K.C., became County Court Judge of Limerick, he soon made his court a popular resort. Once, when Mr. Healy appeared as counsel before him Judge Adams said:

"The Court will adjourn for luncheon." As the judge rose he was observed to search his pockets for money, and to exhibit disappointment at finding none. Then he was heard to address Healy: "Mr. Healy, could you be so kind as to lend the Court a bob?" A kinsman of Mr. Healy, Denis Baylor Sullivan, once defended a woman who was convicted of some seditious offence and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Her counsel visited her in jail and tried to console her by the pious reminder that "Stone walls do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage." Ah, Mr. Sullivan, was the matter-of-fact reply, they make a very good imitation."

JOKE COMING.

Mr. Healy, we are told, rarely indulged in gestures when he was speaking, "but there was a curious involuntary movement of his right arm which sometimes heralded a joke. I remember a colleague whispering to me while Healy was speaking: 'If you watch him you can tell before-hand when he is going to say something funny. He will stand with his hands behind his back until something funny is coming along. Then he will shoot his right hand out, and will stroke the back of his head twice. At the second stroke the joke will drop out automatically.'"

Sir Plunket watched, and sure enough the gesture came—and the joke. Sometimes, however, Mr. Healy would stress an argument with some melodramatic tricks—"On one occasion he was defending an action for the pollution of a stream. He was counsel for the defendant, whose case was that the stream was absolutely pure and undefiled. In his speech Tim suddenly startled the court by saying: 'They say the water is polluted, my lord, look at it. There is a sample.' He then drew a bottle from his pocket uncorked it, and drank it, adding, with great solemnity, 'the first drink of water I have had for many a year.'"

"SILK" AND "LAWN".
He was one of the few lawyers of his day to wear the silk gown of a King's Counsel both in England and in Ireland. Eleven years after he had become an Irish "silk," he met the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, Lord Loreburn, in the corridors of the House of Commons. "Can I do anything for you, Healy?"

"Well," said Healy, with a twinkle in his eye, "are there any Bishops vacant?" "No," said the Lord Chancellor, laughing. "Then," said Healy, "since you cannot give me 'lawn' you might give me 'silk'." The Lord Chancellor smiled a willing assent.

In 1893 a scuffle occurred in the House which, says Sir Plunket

(Continued on page 6).

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Hitlerism In No Immediate Danger Of Collapse

But Danger Of Its Creating Explosion Outside Grows Greater Every Month, Says Recent British Visitor

Mr Robert Bernays, M.P., who had gone to Vienna as "News-Chronicle" representative to report developments in the new Austrian crisis, revisited Berlin en route. He sends the following account of the changes since he was last in the German capital.

It was with a faint sense of personal anxiety that I descended from the aeroplane at the Tempelhof that had taken me from London to Berlin.

It was my first visit to Germany since my account last June of conditions in the Breslau concentration camp which incurred the grave displeasure of the Government. Indeed, my last article on the Hitler regime was suppressed throughout Germany on the alarming ground that it was likely to endanger public security.

I wondered whether there would be any attempt to suppress me. I should not have risked it had Berlin not been the shortest route to Vienna.

FEARS PROVE GROUNDLESS. My fears were quite groundless. There was not the slightest difficulty. I have not even got a stamp on my passport to bear witness to my temerity.

It is clear that foreigners, whatever their political opinions, can travel through Germany without let or hindrance. They may be molested but they will not be molested, officially, at any rate.

For the rest, I found the atmosphere of Berlin more disquieting even than in June.

All hope, for instance, of a possible compromise in the Austro-German imbroglio collapses in the first three minutes of a conversation with a German Nazi. They want nothing less than complete surrender. Already they regard Austria as a German province, the trade officials issue instructions to many Austrian business firms precisely as if they were in Nazi territory. The German Government will not be satisfied until Austria is as much under its control as Bavaria.

There is, if anything, an additional swagger about the Brown Shirts. It may be their uniforms which have a new splash of colour in the shape of red, black, or green tabs, according to the district of Germany from which they come. They are now organised regionally like the conscript army before the war. It is a further breach in the legend—thin from the start—that the Brown Shirts are only an auxiliary

police force. The knife that they carry is growing in size. It is a dagger now. It cannot be long before it is undisputedly a bayonet (police officers now carry swords—for the first time since the war). Then there are the blue uniforms of the aid force, which are an entirely new feature—the result of that extraordinary "air-raid" over Berlin in July, when nobody but Government officials appear to have seen either the aeroplanes or the inflammatory leaflets they are supposed to have dropped.

The demonstrations seem to be growing in size and stupidity. This afternoon they were lopping the trees in the Unter den Linden and erecting loudspeakers down its whole lovely length. And more and more flags were being fastened into place in the shop windows.

It might have been the day after some stupendous victory, or, at least, the celebration of an Emperor's visit. Actually it was in preparation for Captain—now General—Goering's drive to open the new Prussian Council of State.

ANTI-BRITISH PROPAGANDA. A new exhibition has appeared since I was here last. It is in honour of Schlueter, the young man who blew up the bridge in occupied territory and was executed by the French. The youth of the nation file past his coffin in hundreds every day.

A Colonial exhibition is now in progress. The official guide is daily pointing out the number of people who died of sleep sickness in the African colonies when they were held by Germany and the number that die under the mandate of Great Britain. Lest there should be any doubt as to the object of giving these statistics, the guide adds that the English have no interest in fighting disease amongst natives.

The more responsible supporters of the Nazi regime continue to tell me that all the bluster and bragado is only the ebullition of high spirits and of no real importance. I only wish that I thought that they were right.

It is the deliberate infusion of the war spirit in the boys of Germany. I picked up the organ of the Nazi Youth movement. On one page there was an advertisement of a knife with the blade engraved—"blood and honour", on another page a revolver complete with ammunition was announced as being for sale. In the schools five hours a week are to be devoted to military instruction. There are inflammatory posters giving a highly-coloured version of Versailles and ending with the words—"Death rather than slavery!"

Side by side with this is an equally clever exploitation of the instinct of fear. The preparations against aerial attack could hardly be more advanced if it was already declared. In each building there is to be appointed someone responsible for giving the necessary orders in the event of an aerial attack. Every attic is now being evacuated, and steps are being immediately taken to make them bomb proof. ECONOMICALLY STRONGER.

In the meantime, economically the country is stronger. The expenditure on public works and the ceaseless propaganda in favour of employing more men, whatever the cost, has had a temporary effect. Then the persecution of the Jews has brought a harvest of new jobs. There is no talk of it slowing up, though I was assured two months ago that the discriminatory laws were only temporary and would be reviewed and revised in September.

In other ways there has been a redistribution of jobs. Two men are frequently doing the work that sufficed for one before the new order. It has, of course, meant a restriction in comfort. All classes are being forced down to a lower standard of living. But it makes no difference to the prestige and power of the Government.

Many observers thought at one time that Hitlerism would not survive the winter. I see very little to substantiate that view now.

Hitlerism is in no immediate danger of crashing from within. But the danger of it creating an explosion from outside, on the surface, at any rate, appears to be growing greater month by month.

Peshawar.—It is officially announced that the Autumn Session of the Frontier Legislative Council will commence here on 6th November and will last for ten days. It is understood that not more than two days are allotted for non-official business.—A.P.

ANECDOTES OF 'TIGER TIM'

(Continued from page 5). ket, caused much excitement and comment in America, where it was reported that Mr. Healy's hat had been smashed in the melee.

"Next day he received a telegram from the Mayor and Corporation of the city of Alexandria, in Louisiana, informing him that the City Fathers had voted him a silk hat to replace the battered one. In due course the silk hat arrived, and Healy wore it on suitable occasions for twenty-five years until he resigned his seat in Parliament in 1918. Many a time and oft did he doff it to the Speaker, and it served as his helmet in more than one hard-fought encounter."

MUSIC IN HIS EAR. Mr. Healy, we are told, did not rely on his tongue as his only weapon of defence.

Once, when attacked by a violent rowdy, he is said to have drawn a shillelagh and to have knocked down his assailant. He never shrank from facing his foes. To his brother he once wrote "the hissing of a mob is music in my ear."

For several years he had a small group of followers in Parliament but a time came when they were all defeated.

Healy himself fully realized the humorous aspect of this situation. One night he sent the House of Commons into a roar of laughter when—in response to an appeal for a reunion of the Irish Party—he declared: "There are, Mr. Speaker, two united Irish Parties in this House, and I am one of them."

PARNELL'S SUPERSTITION. In his young days Mr. Healy acted as an assistant to Parnell, with whom he was later to quarrel. He was amazed to find that the strong, silent Parnell was superstitious.

Healy has related an incident which happened one night when Parnell was dictating a political document from a sick bed to his secretary. Suddenly the sick man raised himself in the bed and pointed to three candles, by the light of which Healy was writing. Leaning forward he blew out one of them, declaring that he feared that if the document should be written by the light of three candles it might bring disaster to the matter in hand.

Shortly after the publication of his book, "Stolen Waters", Mr. Healy met Lord Ashbourne, then Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

"I've just read your book, Tim," said Lord Ashbourne. "I can't believe that," said Healy. "Well, I've read part of it at all events," said Ashbourne. "Oh, yes," said Healy, "I quite understand; you looked up the letter 'A' in the index."

Sir Plunket Barton has written a delightful little book about his old friend, whom he calls "as disinterested as Don Quixote, as piratical as Paul Jones, as sardonic as Dean Swift, and as daring in combat as Prince Rupert". He was even willing to go to prison for his principles: during those six months, his truly Healyish complaint was that he had "nothing to do except to read the newspapers."

FREEDOM OF THOUGHT

Maxim Students Must Have Before Them

NAGPUR, Oct. 9. "The lawyer to be complete must have confidence in himself, before confidence can be created in others. I can place no better ideal than the late Sir Bipin Bose, to whose dynamic personality I feel my duty to pay a warm tribute," declared Mr. Santoshkumar Basu, Mayor of Calcutta, addressing a large gathering of students this evening.

Mr. Basu continuing stated that their endeavour should always be not to attain personal ambition but should be directed to the achievement of all-round progress leading towards Swaraj. He concluded by saying that students must have before them the maxim of freedom of thought which refused to accept things at their face value.

Mr. Basu will be presented with a civic address to-morrow morning.—A. P.

CONGRESS WORKER DIES IN HOSPITAL

(From A Correspondent) NASIK CITY, Oct. 10. Balkrishna Kolate, a past student of the Sasavane Vaishya Vidyashram and a National worker died in Nasik hospital on the 6th inst. In 1930, he joined the Civil Disobedience movement at Dharasana and had been to jail. He devoted his life for national service and was working in Gramseva Mandir village organisation at Fathepur, east Khannad.

FACILITIES FOR TOURISTS IN ITALY

Royal Bureau's Manifold Activities

The Royal Italian Tourist Bureau, its scope and public utility formed the subject of an informative address delivered by Comdr. Comille Canali, the head of the Bureau who is paying a short visit to India, at a meeting of representatives of Tourist Agencies held in the Office of Lloyd Trieste, Bombay, on Monday evening.

It was the ambition of the Mussolini Government to make Italy one of the foremost countries of the world, declared the speaker, and the Bureau has been established primarily to attract tourists to Italy. The Bureau hoped to be the medium of establishing more cordial relations between the peoples of other lands and Italy by affording them the opportunity of visiting Italy, associating with its people, gaining a better and intimate understanding of its culture by personal contact.

WELFARE OF TOURISTS. As a State-controlled department, the Bureau embraced every branch of the State that had either directly or indirectly any relation with tourist traffic in Italy. It exercised control over the hotels of the country frequented by tourists, the Railways by which they travelled and also gave them easy passage through Police and Customs barriers. Complaints from tourists or representations from tourist Agencies with regard to any of these departments received the prompt and immediate attention of the Bureau.

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA. The scope of the service was not confined to Italy itself. Officers of the Bureau were posted in all the principal cities of Europe to carry on propaganda to attract the tourist to Italy and now the Bureau was turning its attention to the East and Lloyd Trieste had been appointed its Agent in Bombay.

A flood of attractive publications, which were mines of information, were being regularly distributed in nearly fifty dialects to facilitate every community to get interested in the culture and historic glories of Italy.

Rangoon.—The Imperial Airways liner "Astrea" which left Calcutta in the forenoon on Monday with mails and Captain Wallace, Civil Lord of the Admiralty as a passenger arrived at Akyab at 3 p.m.—A.P.

LEADERS MEETING URGED TO INTERVENE IN BIKANIR CASE

Committee Wire To Jawaharlal To Represent To Darbar To Give All Legal And Medical Facilities For Accused

The Secretary of the Bikanir Political Case Committee has sent the following telegram to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and C. F. Andrews at Allahabad:—"Hope the United Provinces leaders meeting there to-day will clearly assure equal rights and position to 8 crores of States' people in the future Constitution and pray that they would issue a joint statement urging the Bikaner Durbar to allow a Counsel of choice to defend the Bikaner Conspiracy Case accused undergoing jail for the last 22 months as under-trials and also urge the Durbar to allow some Doctor to examine Satyanarain, etc., who are ill."

to medically examine the Bikaner Political Case Prisoners who are ill there and whose health is causing anxiety. We are receiving information that there is no improvement upon their health as yet. There is no special medical treatment nor the State allows any private Doctor to medically examine the prisoners.

A week has passed, but neither our wire is acknowledged nor the permission is granted. Looking to the state of health of the prisoners, immediate medical arrangement is absolutely necessary.

HEALTH CONDITION CAUSES ANXIETY

"A pleader from Hissar writes that Babu Satyanarain is getting worse in jail. His father and relatives have gone to Bikaner from Bhadra to see him. The jail authorities are indifferent in this matter. Our request to allow our doctor to examine the accused has not been responded as yet."

GIVE MEDICAL FACILITIES

The following press-note has been issued by the Secretary of Bikaner Political Case Committee, Bombay:—"The Committee wired to the Inspector-General, Central Prison, Bikaner on the 2nd instant to allow Dr. Ambalal from Ajmer

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GANDHIJI ADVISES JAPANESE TO LEARN HINDI

Replies To Buddhism Revivalists That Teachings Of Gautama Have Been Best Preserved In India

WARDHA, October 9. To the Japanese Buddhist priests who sought Mahatma Gandhi's advice regarding the spread and revival of Buddhism in India, Gandhiji has given the following written reply:—

"I was glad to be able to see you and have interesting conversations. I have carefully gone through your long letter to me."

"I can fully appreciate your desire to see that Buddhism is revived in India; only, I would like to point out to you that whatever Buddhism may mean, the substance of the teaching of Gautama, the Enlightened One, has been incorporated in Hinduism; and in my opinion, comparatively speaking, the purity of the teaching of that great reformer has been best preserved in India. In the countries of its adoption it has, as for instance, Buddha's teaching essentially was not merely brotherhood of Man, out the Brotherhood of all Life. Nor, is this to be wondered at."

In my opinion, Buddha did not found a new religion. As a Hindu of Hindus, he gave a new orientation to Hinduism. I would, therefore, suggest to you that you should amplify your knowledge of that teaching by studying Sanskrit and Pali."

LEARN HINDI.

A study of Sanskrit is necessary for knowing the setting in which the teaching was fitted, and from which it was derived, and it is obvious that a study of Pali is necessary, because the original scriptures are to be found in that language. And since you have decided to cast in your lot with the Indian people, I would commend to your attention the necessity of learning Hindi or Hindustani."

RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.

Lastly, may I suggest to you that whatever religious revival may be necessary, it can only be

done not by eloquence, not by learning, but by daily increase in the purity of one's life and prayerful reliance upon the Great Intelligence, the Living Truth that animates, illumines and sustains the Universe.—A.P.

SEVA DAL LEADERS SEE MAHATMA

Gandhiji Will Stay At Wardha Till Nov. 7.

WARDHA, October 9. Dr. Khare examined Gandhiji once again, yesterday and in a statement says that Mahatma Gandhi's general condition is improving and that his weight at present is 103 lbs. He further says that Gandhiji has agreed to continue at Wardha till November 7.

Dr. Hardiker, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya and Miss Sofia Somji of Bombay, all connected with the Seva Dal organisation of the Congress have come here and had conversations with Gandhiji.—A.P.

HINDI EXAMINATIONS

The next examinations in Hindi will be held in Bombay on 11th February, 1934. The examinations are of three grades. Prathamik, Madhyama and Rashtra Bhasha. Those who want to take part in these examinations can begin to prepare from now and send their application forms during December next. Classes are also conducted in different places in the City where students are coached for these examinations. Outside Bombay, centres can be opened if there are enough candidates. Full particulars can be had from: Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha, Hari Building, Old Customs House Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIZAM AND CITY MILL CRISIS

Aligarh Old Boys Appeal To H. E. H. To Avert Impending Disaster

The Secretary of the Bombay Aligarh Old Boys' Association, writes:—

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Aligarh Old Boys' Association was held on Saturday evening in the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall.

Prominent among those present were Maulana Shaukat Ali, Messrs. M. K. Azad and Yasin Noori. Dr. Nazir Ahmad and Mr. Nayyar Laq Ahmad.

Mr. Yasin Noori, was in chair. In the absence of the Honorary Secretary due to ill-health, the annual report for the year was read out by Mr. Mahmud Hasan Shethi and adopted on the motion of Dr. Nazir Ahmad.

The following office-bearers were unanimously elected.

Honorary Secretary: Dr. Mohammad Ishaq.

Honorary Joint Secretary: Mr. Hafiz-ur-Rahman.

Honorary Treasurer: Dr. K. A. Hamid, M.A., Ph.D.

APPEAL TO NIZAM.

Mr. M. K. Azad proposed and Mr. Sirdar Anver Khan seconded a resolution inviting the attention of H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad to the present crisis in the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Mills, and their effect on the Mussalmans of India in general and the Aligarh Old Boys employed therein in particular. The resolution requested H. E. H. the Nizam, as a benefactor of the Mussalmans of India, to give special consideration to this fact, and to take steps to avert the impending disaster.

The meeting came to an end after a vote of thanks to chair. Aligarh Old Boys residing in the Bombay Presidency who have not yet registered their names are requested to communicate with the Joint Secretary, Mr. Hafiz-ur-Rahman, 132, Grant Medical College Hostel, Bombay 8.

Karachi.—The Karachi Corporation has passed a resolution to accord the M. C. C. team a civic reception and allotted Rs. 150 for expenses for the purpose.—A. P.

"CENT PER CENT REGULARITY"

Congratulations For Tatas On Completion Of Year's Service

KARACHI, Oct. 10. Commander W. H. Watt Officer-in-Charge, the Karachi Airport sent telegram to Mr. Vincent Manager of the Tata Air-Mail Service, congratulating Messrs. Tata's Air-mail on the completion of one year's air-mail service with 100 per cent regularity. Messrs. Tata's air mail which arrived here to-day brought 383 pounds mail.—A. P.

MISS COMOLATA BANERJI'S CONCERT

Miss Comolata Banerji, (Mrs. W. C. Dutta) gave a very interesting and pleasing recital of some of her compositions at the Princess Mary Gymkhana on Monday evening, assisted by Mrs. C. I. Brown and Miss Kae. The first item on the programme, a piano solo, written for Anna Pavlova, as a prelude to Radha Krishna Ballet, was very much appreciated, as was also the Finale of Radha Krishna Ballet, when Professor R. B. Kale accompanied the pianist on 'Tabla'.

Three of Mrs. Naidu's poems, entitled Silver Tears, Magic of Spring and Flute player of Brindaban, which have been set to music by Miss Banerji were sung by Mrs. C. I. Brown and greatly pleased the audience.

Three South Indian melodies, entitled "Song of Devotion", "Love Song" and "Song of Praise", arranged by Miss Banerji for violin and piano, were played by herself and Miss Kae. These taking melodies were beautifully rendered by both these talented artists.

The spectacular item of the programme was a dance by Miss A. J. Constable, which was designed by Miss Sunalini Devi and is intended to be a rhythmic interpretation of the finale of

JUTES QUIET BUT STEADY

Teas Active And Steady Good Turnover Resulting

CALCUTTA, Oct. 10. Jutes ruled quiet but steady and moderate business took place. Coals were unchanged. Teas were active and steady with good turnover resulting. Miscellaneous disclosed no fresh feature. Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: 3½ percent paper 83/8; 4 percent loan 1960/70 93/8 small lot; 4½ percent bonds 1934 101/11; 5 percent loan 1945/55 113/10 small lot; 5 percent loan 1940/43 106/4.

Banks:—Central Bank 23/12 small lot; Imperial Bank 23/12

Cottons:—Bengal Luxmi 66; Kesoram 3/3; Ghusick and Musli 2/15; Mundulpur 4/4; Ranee-gunge 40/4.

JUTES

Alliance pref 104 ex div; Cheviot 207 small lot; Hukumchand 13/8 small lot; Kamarhatti 460; Kanwarah 425 small odd lot; National 21/12; Presidency 5/2.

Miscellaneous:—Bareilly electric 11/8; Bengal Telephone ord 17/4; Bengal Iron 3/4; Burn and Co. ordy 148; Burn and Co. 6 percent pref 95; Calcutta Tramways ordy 16/8; Indo Burma petroleum pref 106; Titagur paper pref 100; Titagur Paper paid up 135.

Sugar Shares:—Cawpore 34/6; Champaran 24/4; Samastipur 13/12.

Teas: Candypore 156; Dessai and Paibutla 380; Gungaram 175; Manabarric 181; North Western Cachar 280/8; Singell 105; Singtom 130; Tukvar 28/8.

Debentures:—1932/42 Hukumchand Jute Mills Debentures 106/12; 6 percent 1925/55 Calcutta Improvement Trust Debentures 117/8.—A. P.

"Hindu Wedding" ballet-arranged for piano and 'Tabla'. This delighted the audience and was rapturously applauded.

Several other interesting songs were given by Mrs. C. I. Brown.

DISSATISFACTION WITH SELECTION COMMITTEE

Maulana Shaukat Ali Demands Inclusion Of Patiala And Pataudi

Moulana Shaukat Ali has issued the following statement regarding the M. C. C. visit:—

As an old lover of sports and former Cricket Captain of Aligarh, I am looking to see some fine cricket in the Test and other matches. But for some time I have been hearing the rumblings of angry clouds from Northern India as to the choice of the Selection Committee and about the cricket fixtures.

Mr. Jamiluddin Cricket Captain of Aligarh is naturally very angry that Aligarh has been ignored, a centre which has produced such great cricketers as Ali Hasan, Ismail Haque, Salamuddin, Shafat, Wazir Ali, Nazir Ali, Abdusalam and many others and suggestions have been made that, if the mistake about the admission of Aligarh is not rectified, the old Boys of Aligarh will not take part in the coming cricket feast.

I have tried to mollify the feelings in Aligarh and I have every hope that the Board of Control would rectify its mistake, but still more serious complaints are now being heard from Northern India and serious objection is taken that the Selection Committee for the Test Matches has only one Indian. Dr. Kanga of Bombay on it and that an unknown man Mr. West, has been foisted on them along with that fine cricketer, A. L. Hosie.

Bombay feeling is very strong at the inclusion of non-Indians in the Selection Committee and they are demanding an entirely Indian Committee. There is no doubt about it that India Cricket is very strongly organised in Bombay and so much keenness is shown and there is such a galaxy of cricketers here that they are likely to old their own to-day against the rest of India. Cricket is getting very popular in Northern India, especially in the Punjab.

Personally I would like Englishmen, like A. L. Hosie, to be in the Selection Committee along with Dr. Kanga and instead of Mr. West, I would suggest the names of His Highness of Patiala and the Nawab of Pataudi. The Maharaja knows all the cricketers in the North and he is very popular with

LEAGUE ASSEMBLY GOING AHEAD

GENEVA, Oct. 10

The League Assembly is going ahead and is sitting twice daily. The compromise formula has been adopted on a question of appointment of the High Commissioner for German refugees. He will be appointed by the League but will be otherwise independent.

The disarmament talks are proceeding privately. Eden and Benes (Rapporteur to Conference) being very active to-day.—Reuters.

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VILLAGE WELFARE SCHEME EXPLAINED TO SARDARS

Essence Of Movement Is Construction And
Collective Effort, Says Governor

His Excellency the Governor delivered the following address at the Sardars and Dumlaldars Conference held at Government House, Poona, on Tuesday.

I am exceedingly glad to see how many of you have made it convenient to accept my invitation here to-day. I make no excuse for inviting you in order to discuss with you the improvement of the villages, for we are all partners in work of this kind. You may indeed ask why it is that I have left you until the last of all the classes of citizens I have called upon to co-operate in this campaign. To this my answer is that I have from the first assumed your readiness to co-operate and I was always assured that you would acquaint yourselves with the scope and methods of the scheme as soon as it was made public. If I had not already had sufficient experience of your interest in these matters, the number of suggestions which I have already received from members of your Orders would have shown me that I would speak to-day to many who both shared my enthusiasm and had formed judgments on them.

INDIAN BORN SCHEME.

The rough preliminary scheme which I have placed before you and the public of this Presidency for suggestions and criticisms is a scheme based upon the village, taluka, district and revenue division. It provides for co-ordination of the organisation of both non-official and official workers assisting each other at every point. I would repeat what I have already said in various speeches that I am definitely averse to any unnecessary increase in official participation in village work, and the last thing in the world that we wish to do is to bring the rural areas further within the bureaucratic net.

Any such task would, in any case, be impossible, and fears of this nature, if they exist, can only spring from real misapprehension or be born of prejudice. Criticism of this sort is theoretical only and is not held by practical workers of experience such as you or many of you already are. The scheme is an Indian one born of recognition of Indian conditions, and seeks to take advantage of the traditions of the country. To such a scheme I hope to attract the weight of your social position, your traditions, your culture and wealth. The larger the share which you take in this movement, its labour and disappointments, in its triumphs and the satisfaction which its success will bring, the more you clothe it with the strength of your character, the better the movement will be.

But this and the widely extended help and participation of all non-official bodies, and associations will not lessen the need for official assistance, possibly in the background, but always ready with its co-ordinating functions, encouragement and support. Readiness to ally himself in a generous spirit with others in

the same field, including the official forces which work for the improvement of the villages is indeed the hall-mark of the sincere non-official worker.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

In speaking of rural development I have had once or twice to mention political matters, and it is very difficult in present circumstances to do this without hurting some susceptibilities. But politics are the art of discovering and accomplishing the practical in public affairs. Though nothing is further from my mind than to arouse political controversy, I must make it clear that the essence of this movement is construction. It cannot be associated with mere negation. Its motive force is the greatest good of the greatest number, and its highest object is happiness for all. Its workers must be men of vision, but they must work in a practical way. It thus transcends party and leaves room within its fold for men and women of every political party, every class and caste.

Then there is the question of finance. I am not afraid that your interest will be alienated by the fear of excessive official interference, or by the claims of a negative political creed, but many practical-minded men do believe that the value of the scheme will be limited by the amount of funds which Government can put into it. I have even heard it said that it is a mockery to ask villagers to improve themselves at their own expense when they can not afford to clothe and feed themselves adequately. But we do not seek to buy better health and better conditions by heavy expenditure.

ELIMINATE WASTE.

We seek rather to eliminate waste. We seek to capitalize thought and will. We seek to replace collections of men working unheedingly of their fellows by communities working in unity. Indeed, most of the improvements which we wish to carry out should make an early and appreciable return to all-round improvement. Though, therefore, I agree that Government will have to devote funds to this subject, I do not think that these funds must necessarily be large, nor that the results to be achieved need be in any way proportionate to the amount of funds which can be provided.

FIGHT MALARIA SCOURGE.

I expect most of them will already have occurred to you, but I should like to elaborate a little more some of the ways in which I hope to see your support throw into this scheme. Though many of you have town houses, most of you reside for some time of the year on your estates. The exceptions are usually those whose estates are chiefly situated in malarious tracts, and I think, a special responsibility rests upon those who own lands in such areas to

champion their tenants in their fight against this paralyzing disease of malaria. An absentee landlord is often times one who tries merely to reap the advantage of his birth without accepting its responsibilities. But I cannot commend too highly the real interest in your tenants which many of you who manage your estates personally display.

Another responsibility which is yours is that of equipping your children with the best education that the country has to offer and trying to ensure that all your tenants and dependants also take steps in the same direction. I see a considerable improvement in this respect. Young men and women who return to their farms with the best equipment that the Universities can give them will, if they retain true sympathy with the cultivator, be able to perform yeoman service as leaders. Though example is good, it is not enough to take advantage of modern improvements for one's own advantage. Among a conservative population good methods may take long to filter through the villages. If you feel that you can help this movement, I want you wherever possible to become members of Panchayats, Co-operative Societies, Taluka Development Societies and the like, and make yourselves the leaders in the future as your ancestors were in the past. I hope that you may also find it possible to unite the strength of your Order by co-operating among themselves for the purpose of village improvement in all its forms, as some of you do already for the political protection of your

GOOD NEWS.

Before I finish I would like to strike a more personal note. We are closing a chapter of Indian history; possibly a series of chapters. You yourselves, and the Government of this country also, owe a great deal to the pioneer work of men like Mount Stuart Elphinstone and Sir John Malcolm, in the first days of the British connection, for the Sardars and Inamdars of the Deccan. I and my Government, having convinced ourselves of the value of the policy which these pioneer administrators laid down, have always felt it our duty to secure the continuity of that policy, as far as in us lies, for the years to come. As times change you will be thrown more on your own resources. You will justify your position by the value of the work you do, and I believe, you will have a generous and helpful public. The recent news which we have received that the Secretary of State has asked the Joint Select Committee to give to your representations of last summer their special consideration is a cause of great satisfaction to me as it must be to you. I do not think you have any cause to be apprehensive of the future if, as I trust and am sure, you apply yourselves with faith and diligence to the opportunities which the future will bring you. I repeat that I am exceedingly pleased to meet you here to-day, and deeply regret that this unfortunately must also be my occasion of taking farewell of you all.

ITALY FOR INDIAN STUDENTS

Colonel Canali Paints The
Attractions Of Perugia
University

With a view to promote cultural contact with India and other foreign countries, the Italian government have established a special department in Italy whose function is to tackle the foreign problems and bring nations of the world in close touch with Italy and to inform the world about all that is good in Italy.

Comm. Camillo Canali, Inspector of the Royal Italian Government Tourist Bureau, who is under this special department of the Italian government, has recently come to India. Interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle", Comm. Camillo Canali said his object in coming to India was not to develop economic interests but the special cultural interest of Italy with India.

Asked as to how he wished to develop cultural interest, he said, Italy had many good things which were known by the world at large. For instance, it had at Perugia the Italian Universities for foreigners. Students from India generally went to England, Germany and France or America but they knew very little about Italy, where in Perugia, they had a splendid university in a magnificent 18th century palace. The university, he said, has a special library which contains a vast range of books. The library is further enriched by the recent donation made by the Senator Conte Romeo Gallenga Stuart of his rare and splendid family library. The reading rooms are provided with amusement and rest for students. Living is cheap in Perugia as the Secretariat undertakes to find very inexpensive boarding houses and lodgings for students. Every week the university organises trips to the historic artistic towns under the auspices of competent guides.

FACILITIES FOR TRAVEL. As soon as the foreign students have been duly enrolled they are given a booklet of coupons of six journeys at reduced fares on the Italian State Railways, on the ships of lines subsidized by the State and on the air lines valid from 30th May to 31st October. There were 532 students of 34 different nationalities in 1932 who carried away with them when they went to their respective countries pleasant memories and a real and profound increase of knowledge. Every year foreigners of all nationalities and every tongue are dispersed abroad throughout the world, making known the name, the language and the learning of the "antiqua mater" of Italy, which is thus increasingly appreciated, loved and respected. The Rector of the University since its foundation is Avv. Gr. Uff. As-torre Lupatelli.

When asked about Italy's health resorts, Comm. Camillo Canali said there is no country in the world where there are so many health giving springs as in Italy, where waters of every description suitable for therapeutic purposes of all kinds are to be found. These health resorts are called Spas. Many of these Spas are known since the most far distant days and their age old fame is proved by the ruins of magnificent Thermae, which can still be seen and which are mentioned in the writings of famous authorities throughout the centuries.

There are a number and variety of thermal waters, or mud baths of grottoes and hot chambers with varying temperatures with perfection of the hydropathic technique, which makes it possible to carry out every kind of treatment with the most satisfactory results.

MUSIC AND ART.

Questioned if he could mention any springs or Spas with curative effects, he said, there are about 50 springs scattered about Italy. These springs have different curative effects. For instance, for skin diseases there are certain places. For affections of respiratory organs, stomach and intestinal diseases, liver and bile ducts, affections of urinary organs, women's diseases, rheumatism, gouts, neuralgia and neuritis, were places where mud or spring water had curative effect, then there are specialists who gave advice to the patients on their ailments and recommended particular spas for treatment. Patients from all parts of the world came for treatment to Italy. He also referred to the musical and art and cultural

sides of Italy which were well known all over the world. Speaking of India, Comm. Camillo Canali said he paid a visit to Mysore to see Sassera processions to see the Oriental Splendour and it was difficult for him to describe what he saw except to say that it was like a dream of 1001 nights.

Comm. Canali is going through-out India to interest Indians for cultural contact.

DEATH BY

"ACT OF GOD"

Jury's Verdict On Deaths Of Fishermen

"A fearful storm suddenly arose and capsized the boats occupied by the deceased; death was caused by an act of God," was the verdict returned by the Coroner's Jury at the inquest held over the dead bodies of three fishermen, who were drowned in the sea, last Thursday night, off Sewri.

On the day in question, it transpired in evidence, some 20 Kollifishermen organised a fishing expedition and at dusk set out in small fishing crafts called 'tonies,' each accommodating two fishermen. When they were a good way off from the shore a heavy gale suddenly arose and the little boats soon capsized throwing the occupants into the raging seas.

16 MEN REACH SHORE.

Early next morning 16 out of the 20 men succeeded, after batti-

FOUR MORE ARRESTED ON DACOITY CHARGE

Police Obtain Remand Of Accused As Investigations Are Incomplete

Four more arrests have been made by the Nagpada Police in connection with several dacoities and burglaries in which property worth Rs. 6,000 was involved. Alleged to have been committed by an organised gang of Parsis, Waghirs and Mahomedans. The number of arrests made so far amount to twelve.

The latest arrests include the following: (1) Jaleir Jamsedji Patrawalla, arrested at Surat, (2) Dinshah Jaleir Khambatta, (3) Nurserwanji E. Daruwalla and (4) Sorabji E. Daruwalla, the last three having been brought down from Jalapur.

FIELD OF OPERATIONS. The field of the gang's activities

are said to be widespread, and covered not only the various quarters in the city but also the suburbs and even remote Puna in the Sachin State.

FIREARMS USED.

It was in this last place that some of these accused are alleged to have committed two dacoities in one of which firearms were used.

These four accused were placed before Mr. P. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Second Police Court, on Tuesday. As police inquiries are still in progress the Magistrate remanded all the accused to police custody until Oct. 24th.

DROP IN UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES

Decrease Of 74,410 In
September

LONDON, Oct. 10. The Ministry of Labour announces that unemployed figures have dropped by further 74,410 in September. The number of work-
less is now over half a million fewer than a year ago.—Reuter's Special.

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Foreign Animal Fats in Mysore Sandal Soap!!!

The "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Free Press Journal" of 30th July, 1933, say that the Chemical Analyst in the service of the Mysore State Soap Factory told a representative of the Swadeshi Market Committee that Foreign Animal Fats enter in the manufacture of Mysore Soaps. The Chemical Analyst is said also to have declared that "No Soap Factory can do without tallow." The Analyst is said also to have asserted that Godrej is also using tallow in the manufacture of his Toilet Soaps.

Godrej is quite at a loss to understand why the Analyst should have singled him out from dozens of Indian soap-makers, who claim to use nothing but vegetable oils in the manufacture of their Soaps. Whatever may be his object GODREJ is prepared to prove that to the lakhs on lakhs of rupees worth of oils that he has hitherto used in the manufacture of his Toilet Soaps not a single ounce of animal fat of any kind has ever been added. GODREJ FURTHER SAYS that he is prepared to make a present of his factory to any Scientist, who would prove that his assertion is not true.

If Foreign Animal Fats enter into the composition of Mysore sandal soaps the Analyst should have drawn Mahatma's attention to that fact before allowing him to use that Soap in his historic march to Dandi. Mysore Sandal Soaps are used by many orthodox Hindus under the impression that as H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore is a very staunch Hindu, no animal matter would be allowed to enter the manufacture of soaps made in the factory belonging to his State.

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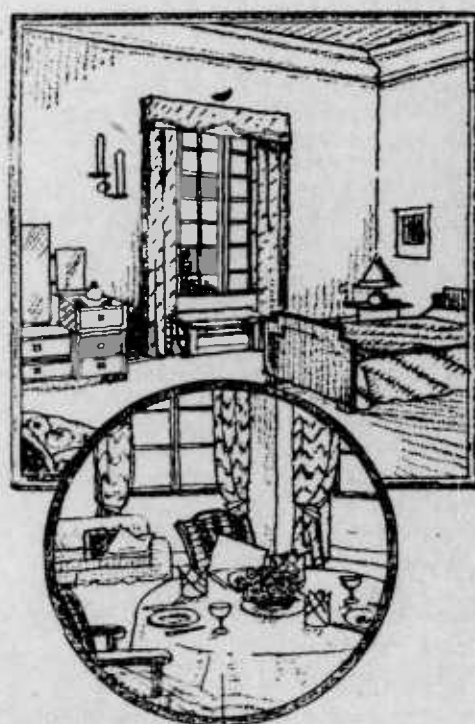
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1933

SENSELESS AND PROVOCATIVE

Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi has a grave disservice to his community by the frenzied utterances he thought fit to make on the eve of his departure to England to co-operate with the Joint Select Committee, though, he will not be taken very seriously by the people whom he has denounced. He declares in all seriousness that he has received from the Muslims a unanimous mandate in which, he says:

The Muslims are to'd that the Hindus know how to deal with Muslims after the British have been rendered impotent in Bengal either by the revolver or by chicanery or by hysterical memoranda.

The charge of chicanery is outrageous, and the cult of the revolver in Bengal is absolutely irrelevant in the Hindu-Muslim question.

LOST HIS BALANCE.

To put it charitably, Mr. Ghuznavi has lost his balance on account of his fear that the Hindus might persuade the Joint Committee to condemn the communal Award. That fear is absolutely groundless. Though the Committee allowed discussion on the Award to assert their theoretical right to regard no previous settlement as final and to keep up the communal ferment in India, it is not at all likely to alter the Award to the prejudice of either the Muslims or the Europeans. And His Majesty's Government have repeatedly declared that the Award is final, unless it can be altered in pursuance of an agreement between the communities concerned. It is madness to conjure up imaginary dangers and make them an occasion for the denunciation of one's own countrymen.

SHEER NONSENSE.

We fail to understand why Mr. Ghuznavi should be so much enamoured of the Award, unless he views it from a purely official standpoint or that of the Europeans, who profit most by it or he is irrevocably committed to a bargain that resulted in the Award. "Any further attempt to reopen and upset the communal Award," he says, "will be bitterly resented by every Muslim

in India." This is sheer nonsense. A number of Muslim leaders have again and again condemned the Award and have made repeated efforts to get it replaced by a voluntary settlement, more just to the Muslims.

That is quite natural, too; for the Award has made a Muslim majority in the Punjab precarious and reduced it to a clear and permanent minority in Bengal. A majority in both these provinces is one of the Fourteen Points on which the communalist Muslims were so insistent that they refused to accept any settlement with the Hindus that compromised any one of those points. Yet these very communalists now cower by the Award, which has sacrificed a very important point. Intelligent Muslims know by now who have betrayed them and who, fearing an exposure, seek to sidetrack the main issue by loudly denouncing the Hindus.

EQUALLY MISCHIEVOUS

It is unfortunate that some Hindu leaders, too, are pursuing a futile and mischievous method to get the Award altered. Instead of seeking an agreement with the Muslims to gain a common end they are trying to get the Award altered by the Joint Committee. Though their object is only to safeguard Hindu interests they are erroneously thought to be attempting to gain an advantage at the expense of the Muslims, and this misunderstanding has recently stood in the way of a voluntary settlement.

Whatever may be the difficulties of solving the whole Hindu-Muslim problem, the Bengal question is not a formidable one. Mr. Ghuznavi himself knows that at the last R. T. Conference this question was almost solved by Hindu and Muslim leaders, including the Aga Khan; that a draft agreement was actually signed by several of them, and that some premature and tactless cables to India upset the whole scheme. But the incident only shows how feasible it is even now to attempt an agreement with regard to Bengal. If any circumstances delay such an attempt, responsible leaders should at least refrain from making it more difficult by provocative utterances.

Damaging Advocacy

The Dewan of Baroda would have done better service to his State if he had put the real position before the State Legislative Assembly, instead of giving a fantastic picture of the White Paper constitution. No doubt, from the point of view of his State, he is entirely satisfied with many of the recommendations, for, while the Federal Assembly will be unable to interfere with the affairs of the States, the representatives of the States, will be able to impose their will on British India by allying themselves with British merchants and other reactionaries. Otherwise, he would not have propounded the view that the proposals contained in the White Paper regarding the All-India Federation were equitable to both.

The Dewan asserted that Central Responsibility was the cardinal feature of the scheme, through which Indians would be able to manage railways, posts, telegraphs, coinage, currency, etc. On the face of it this is a misstatement of facts. Even a Dewan of an Indian State ought to know that the Railways are going to be handed over to a separate statutory body, which will be independent of the Assembly and will be composed of the nominees of the Governor-General. This statutory Railway Board will have nothing to do with the legislature and will not be subject

to its vote. In view of this, we are amazed that he should have got it into his head that Indians are going to control the railways.

Moreover, he told the State Assembly that currency and coinage will also be under the control of the Federal Legislature! Does he not know that a new organisation is going to be built up, under the name of the Reserve Bank, which will be free from all control of the Federal Legislature. How can Indians have any hand in the management of their exchange and currency when they will have no control over the Reserve Bank, and they will be unable even to alter the Bank's constitution without the previous consent of the Governor-General?

Then again, is there any possibility of the Federation coming into existence within the next eight or ten years? Are Indians willing to wait till that time, with their hands folded? The Dewan cannot be unaware of the difficulties made by the Tory Party against the White Paper Constitution, and we shall not be surprised if the process of whitening goes on indefinitely until nothing is left. This sort of misrepresentation, is not doing any service to the cause which Sir V. T. Krishnamachari has now made his own. His advocacy is more damaging than helpful.

Press Views

Platitudes

In a very, very lengthy statement to the Madras Press, Dr. B. Pattabhi Seetharamayya of Masulipatam has tried to justify the Civil Disobedience movement. When the Doctor concludes with the words, "Our duty is simply to struggle and struggle we must, but struggle on lines unexceptionable from the stand-point alike of politics and of morality, for life is one and indivisible," he utters a noble sentiment, which can be valid only as a dictum. To the Congressmen, however, religious they be, practising the teachings of the Gita in their daily life, the doubt cannot but occur whether the so-called struggle does result in the achievement of the ideal for which they stand. As individuals, they may be perfectly indifferent to the benefits that may or may not accrue to themselves, but such indifference to national interests can only be termed callous. After a thorough study of the statement of Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya, we are constrained to say that it has failed to show any way out of the present murkiness of the political situation. It only repeats facts already there, ignoring the facts of life, echoes platitudes, for which the country cannot be very thankful.—New Orissa.

Make-Believe

Our own impression is that the Diehard agitation against the White Paper is more or less a make-believe affair. Some gullible men and women may have been misled by the silly outcries of "betrayal" and "abdication," but those who engineered the agitation are intelligent enough to understand that the White Paper is harmless from the British point of view. The object of this agitation was, firstly, to do away with the so-called National Government, and establish in its place a purely conservative Government. The second object of the agitation was to prevent the Government from making any real concession to India in response to the Indian demand. The second object stands fulfilled. As regards the first, it is pretty clear that Britain is still not in the mood to move in the direction of one party Government. India need not at all be afraid of this agitation. The White Paper is so bad that it cannot be worsened.—Forward.

Britain Must Agree

Britain must undertake to buy the bulk of all the surplus cotton in India unconditionally and to prove her bona fides thereby before any concession as compared with other foreign countries can be thought of for her sake. If she cannot agree to that, the people cannot think of giving any preference to her, whatever the Government or the Millowners, anxious to divide and thereby make sure of their share of the spoils, may do. Britain having sold in India a thousand crores worth more of goods than she has purchased from India, must first agree to compensate that loss to India even in part before she can legitimately, honestly and morally, buy any surplus cotton from India.

It is far better to be honest and confess the failure of the Disarmament Conference. MAKING LIFE INTOLERABLE. One after another orders are being issued in Madras to tighten the hold on the movements of the people. One day youths are told not to use bicycles, and the next, that they are not to attend any school or college which is more than three miles beyond their residences "unless specially exempted under special circumstances."

Selfishness

What exactly is the nature of the protection that British trade wants was made plain at the Joint Select Committee meeting yesterday when so influential a leader of the Tories as Sir Austen Chamberlain emphatically affirmed that any attempt by India to develop her key-industries in competition with the already established British industries in India would be discrimination. This, taken in conjunction with Sir Alan Anderson's demand (which was not repudiated by any member of the Government) that "the laws must apply equally to Indians and Britishers," should have suggested to the Government that the bogey of commercial discrimination was being set up to deprive India of the right, that she has long enjoyed and that is indeed inherent in every nation, of fostering her nascent industries by protective tariffs and other legitimate methods.

Plight Of Indian Cinema Industry

Government By Withholding Relief From Choking Burden Of Import Duty Is Jeopardising Very Existence Of Nascent Cinema Industry

By V. B. KIRTIKER.

One searches in vain in the annual report of Industries Department of the Bombay Presidency just published, for any ray of hope so far as the future of the Indian Cinema Industry is concerned. It has been admitted on all hands that the Cinema has come to stay and is bound to play at no distant date a very important part in our nation-building activities. The Cinema, as a medium of instruction, education and entertainment commands unique opportunities and as such will secure an abiding place in the national economy of every country.

In the light of the report under reference, the debate in the Central Legislature last March on the resolution of Mr. Lalchand Navaraj, for relief to the indigenous Cinema industry, by the abolition of the import duty on raw films, would seem to have gone in vain. The resolution was strongly supported by almost all the non-official members who took part in the debate. Mr. K. C. Neogy, who was a member of the Indian Cinematograph Committee (1927-1928), reminded the House of the recommendations of the Committee for the promotion and encouragement of the indigenous Cinema Industry.

LIP-SYMPATHY. It is a matter of history now, that the debate resulted in eliciting empty expressions of sympathy from Sir Frank Noyce, the Member for Industries and Labour, together with the halting assurance ".....We are prepared to reduce the import duties 'pro tanto' to anything we get from the reduction or abolition on the rebate on exposed films re-exported." (vide P. 1443 Legislative Assembly Debates, Vol. II, No. 6.)

We are in the last quarter of the year of grace 1933. The Government had scheduled this industry according to Sir Frank Noyce, as an industry entitled to early relief if and when finances permitted. There was a 'via media' suggested to the Government to enable it to give early relief to the nascent cinema industry, in the form of a total abolition of the import duty on the raw film and an increase, by way of compensation for the loss of Customs Revenue involved in the abolition of the import duty, by an amount equal to the tariff valuation of the exposed film. But the Government found refuge from immediate action in the excuse, that they "are opposed to any juggling of tariff valuation in order to afford protection to the industry."

WHAT BRITISH GOVT. IS DOING. This callous attitude of the Indian Government towards a problem of such importance, if not more importance, than Indian interests, is a sad thing to find the common apathy and indifference with which the Indian nation is viewing the spectacle. Even in the face of the common enemy, we are displaying all our domestic quarrels barefacedly. The cotton growers' interest, the consumers' interest, etc. are all brought to the forefront, and are mentioned as being opposed to the growth of Indian Textile Industry. Can the nation be divided into water-tight compartments, and can it be said that each has its separate interests opposed to the others' interests? Will not the whole nation be benefited by the growth of a big industry? If the Japanese or Lancashire are to be benefited at the expense of the Indian Industry, how will it be any cause of satisfaction or advantage to any portion of the Indian nation?

In this connection, may I venture to question the leaders who are propagating Khaddar, if it is at all necessary for them to denounce mill cloth and millowners for the propagation of Khaddar. Is not Khaddar able to stand on its own merits? Will not the foreign delegation now in India be viewing with amused contempt our display of differences?

I cannot help feeling that the vacillating and weak attitude displayed by the Government in India is mainly due to the apathy and lack of interest displayed by the nation as a whole. I, therefore, venture to appeal humbly to all responsible leaders to present an united front in the face of the common menace and force the Government to take a strong attitude with a view solely to protect Indian interests.

"A Very Bad Precedent"

From Benjamin A. Kasooker. I was surprised to learn from a letter appearing in to-day's issue of your esteemed paper of one Mr. Samuel David having commenced from the 1st instant "a fast unto death", unless some office-bearers of the Ahmedabad Bene-Israel Jamat voluntarily resigned their offices. Whatever may be the cause of disagreement between Mr. Samuel and the said officials (I am totally ignorant of the state of affairs existing there), it is certainly very unwise on the part of the gentleman to have resolved to immolate himself. If any harm comes to him, it would be sheer suicide on his part, which is always abhorred by every right-thinking Bene-Israel and Jew.

Besides, this fast is clearly an intimidation to the office-bearers and it would be a very bad precedent in the community, as there is every possibility of such a dangerous fad of 'fast unto death' being practised in future to intimidate responsible persons in the community over trifling matters.

A common form of discrimination in schools is to admit Harijan children to them and then to segregate them from the others. It is a disgusting practice, calculated to demoralise all students and should not be countenanced as a working compromise.

Morever, no municipal or other school discriminating against the Depressed Classes should be given any grant-in-aid from the Government.

One member said, there were more than 6,000 beggars in the City. The estimate appears to be unduly modest. Bombay is something like an El Dorado to beggars.

Whatever the Municipality may do the beggar problem will always be with us, unless every beggar is caught and sent to a workhouse, and there made to work for his living. But we shall be told that neither the Government nor the Municipality have the means to maintain such an institution!

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Readers' Views

WHO IS—WHERE IS—BADSHAH GOOL?

From B. F. Bharucha. May we know:— (1) Who is this Badshah Gool? (2) Whose Badshah is he? (3) Or is he a favourite Prince amongst the Molmians? (4) Is he connected with the old Royal Family of Afghanistan? (5) How has he figured in this Frontier War? (6) What was he, and where was he in the days of Amanullah and the notorious Bacha-e-Sakoo? (7) Where is he now? (8) What is his interest in this campaign? (9) Is he the supposed Pretender? (10) How is that, whilst he figures in the English Press, even his name is not mentioned in the various Simla Despatches? Will the Simla Socrates explain?

Why Denounce

Mill Industry? From R. Ramaswami Aiyar, Madurai.

Everyone will have to admit that the Cotton Textile Industry in India is passing through a grave crisis. In fact it may be said to be fighting for its very existence, thanks to the serious competition of the Japanese goods. The Government of India, which ought to have acted with courage, and with its eye solely on Indian interests, if it was a National Government, is now scintillating with the problem. The interests of Japan and of Lancashire, seem to have an equal importance, if not more importance, than Indian interests.

And in these circumstances, it is a sad thing to find the common apathy and indifference with which the Indian nation is viewing the spectacle. Even in the face of the common enemy, we are displaying all our domestic quarrels barefacedly. The cotton growers' interest, the consumers' interest, etc. are all brought to the forefront, and are mentioned as being opposed to the growth of Indian Textile Industry. Can the nation be divided into water-tight compartments, and can it be said that each has its separate interests opposed to the others' interests? Will not the whole nation be benefited by the growth of a big industry? If the Japanese or Lancashire are to be benefited at the expense of the Indian Industry, how will it be any cause of satisfaction or advantage to any portion of the Indian nation?

In this connection, may I venture to question the leaders who are propagating Khaddar, if it is at all necessary for them to denounce mill cloth and millowners for the propagation of Khaddar. Is not Khaddar able to stand on its own merits? Will not the foreign delegation now in India be viewing with amused contempt our display of differences?

I cannot help feeling that the vacillating and weak attitude displayed by the Government in India is mainly due to the apathy and lack of interest displayed by the nation as a whole. I, therefore, venture to appeal humbly to all responsible leaders to present an united front in the face of the common menace and force the Government to take a strong attitude with a view solely to protect Indian interests.

"A Very Bad Precedent"

From Benjamin A. Kasooker. I was surprised to learn from a letter appearing in to-day's issue of your esteemed paper of one Mr. Samuel David having commenced from the 1st instant "a fast unto death", unless some office-bearers of the Ahmedabad Bene-Israel Jamat voluntarily resigned their offices. Whatever may be the cause of disagreement between Mr. Samuel and the said officials (I am totally ignorant of the state of affairs existing there), it is certainly very unwise on the part of the gentleman to have resolved to immolate himself. If any harm comes to him, it would be sheer suicide on his part, which is always abhorred by every right-thinking Bene-Israel and Jew.

Besides, this fast is clearly an intimidation to the office-bearers and it would be a very bad precedent in the community, as there is every possibility of such a dangerous fad of 'fast unto death' being practised in future to intimidate responsible persons in the community over trifling matters.

A common form of discrimination in schools is to admit Harijan children to them and then to segregate them from the others. It is a disgusting practice, calculated to demoralise all students and should not be countenanced as a working compromise.

MR. ISMAIL GHANAVI'S CASE

From Ismail Ghaznavi. A few months ago, I protested against lathi charge on Haj Pilgrims by the Bombay Police. After seven months long silence the Government file against me a defamation suit. I would like to enlighten the public on the matter and I shall be obliged if you would be good enough to publish the following in your esteemed paper.

I had sent some letters to various pilgrims who to my knowledge had sailed by S.S. Akbar, and to those who had come to see their friends off, requesting them to let me know if they could give evidence of what they had seen. For a long time I did not receive their replies. Upon this I sent letters to other people asking them to enquire of those people the cause of their silence. In Delhi and Simla, I received answers on different addresses, and was surprised to find that all letters concerning the witnesses were lost through the "negligence" of the Post Office.

Ever since the Government have found an opinion that I oppose their Hedjaz policy, I find that the police follow me like shadows everywhere and in every town. Many ridiculous incidents showing the foolishness of the C. I. D. occurred during my stay in Simla.

They are a nuisance and great impediments in my way to prepare my case, and I have reason to fear that they may frighten the defence witnesses.

Some friends of mine who believe in the honesty and fairness of the British people approached the Government officials individually and in deputations suggesting the withdrawal of my case. They argued why should Ismailghaznavi be sued for his allegations of lathi charge, when Pundit Malaviya is not sued, though both of them commit the same offence. They were simulating questions asked in the Assembly. All this was done in spite of my assurance that I will in no case withdraw the allegations, or tender apology to the Government, though I am always prepared to consider favourably the terms of any compromise.

I have learnt from reliable sources that certain agents, in order to deprive me of the general Muslim support and their sympathy, are falsely propagating that I am a Qadiani. I shall be very grateful if my member of the Defence Committee would ask a question about this circular.

Plague And Homoeopathy

From Dr. Lall, Ph. D. Sc. (U. S. A.) Dadar.

Plague is still plaguing Navar at Poona notwithstanding the measures taken by the local authorities and the mortality is increasing. I have nothing to say against the authorities, but only wish they had been well advised on the best medical methods, more quick and less expensive. I may assure the authorities that their method has proved fruitless, and the virus not cent per cent prophylactic. I am sorry I cannot discuss it fully for want of space. At any rate, let the reader understand that if a prophylactic is desired you can take advantage of God's gift in the Plant Kingdom.

As a Homoeopath I would suggest to the profession in particular and the people in general that Ignatia Beans are curative, as well as prophylactic, and can be had from the grocer for a pice. Take these beans and tie them up to your arm, wash it every morning and drink this water on an empty stomach. It is totally harmless and cent per cent prophylactic. As a curative, you can have recourse to Ignatia-Plague-Specific Potency from the Scientific Homoeopathic Pharmacy. Opposite Catholic Institute, Dadar. Single doses sufficient for one person are given free on request. One ounce costs one rupee and is sufficient for 4,800 persons. You can also obtain Dr. Lall's Plague Immuno-phylactic which is cent per cent prophylactic and more sure and safe than the Anti-plague Injection. Single dose will be supplied free of cost by Dr. Lall, while an ounce costs Rs. 25/-, which is sufficient for 9,600 people. The relief committee will be supplied free of cost.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

Correspondents are reminded that all communications should be written clearly on one side of the paper only. Preferably they should be typewritten. Letters in pencil or indistinctly written will be given no consideration.

Correspondents are requested to express their views as briefly and concisely as possible.

ISOLATION, NOT AIM OF INDEPENDENT INDIA

She Will Seek Her Rightful Place In An International Co-operative Socialist World Federation

In his Third Article Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru defines the aim he has in view for India. He does not want independence, as a mere isolation from the world.

His aim is rather that India should take her rightful place "within the framework of an international co-operative socialist world federation." In the pursuit of such a mighty purpose, there is joy and happiness, he says.

III

By JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

Having glanced at the general background of Asia and the world we can have a clearer view of our own national problem. India's freedom affects each one of us intimately and we are apt to look upon it as a thing apart and unconnected with world events. But the Indian problem is a part of the Asiatic problem and is tied up with the problems of the world. We cannot, even if we will it, separate it from the rest. What happens in India will affect the world and world events will change India's future. Indeed it may be said that the three great world problems to-day are: the fate of capitalism, which means the fate of Europe and America, the future of India, and the future of China, and all these are inter-related.

India's struggle to-day is part of the great struggle which is going on all over the world for the emancipation of the oppressed. Essentially, this is an economic struggle, with hunger and want as its driving forces, although it puts on nationalist and other dresses.

INDIAN FREEDOM ESSENTIAL.

Indian freedom is necessary because the burden on the Indian masses as well as the middle classes is too heavy to be borne and must be lightened or done away with. The measure of freedom is the extent to which this burden is removed. This burden is due to the vested interests of a foreign government as well as those of certain groups and classes in India and abroad. The achievement of freedom thus becomes a question, as Gandhiji said recently, of divesting vested interests. If an indigenous government took the place of the foreign government and kept all the vested interests intact, this would not even be the shadow of freedom.

We have got into an extraordinary habit of thinking of freedom in terms of paper constitutions. Nothing could be more absurd than this lawyer's mentality which ignores life and the vital economic issues and can only proceed on the basis of the 'status quo' and precedents. Too much reliance on past practice has somehow succeeded in twisting the lawyer's head backwards and he seems to be incapable of looking ahead. Even the halt and the lame go slowly forward; not so the lawyer who is convinced, like the fanatic in religion that truth can only lie in the past.

DISCREDITED WHITE PAPER.

The Round Table Scheme is almost as dead as Queen Anne and hardly deserves notice. It was not meant to give an iota of freedom to the Indian people; it sought to win over certain Indian vested interests to the British side and in this it succeeded. It answered to the satisfaction of its votaries, the question I had formulated at the beginning of this article: whose freedom are we striving for? It gave greater protection and assurance and freedom to the British vested interests in India. It was Home Rule for the Viceroy, as Mr. Vithalbhai Patel said. It confirmed the interests of British capital and British services and, in some cases, gave them even more than they have now. It tried to perpetuate the alien military occupation of India. Further, it gave greater freedom and importance to the vested interests of the Princes and the semi-feudal magnates.

In brief, the whole scheme was meant for the protection and perpetuation of the numerous vested interests that exploit the Indian masses. Having done this useful and, to themselves, profitable piece of work, the originators of the scheme told us that autonomy was a costly affair and would mean the expenditure

of many extra millions for each province!

WHAT'S OUR AIM?

India's immediate goal can therefore only be considered in terms of the ending of the exploitation of her people. Politically it must mean independence and the severance of the British connection, which means imperialist domination; economically and socially it must mean the ending of all special class privileges and vested interests. The whole world is struggling to this end; India can do no less, and in this way the Indian struggle for freedom lives up with the world struggle. Is our aim human welfare or the preservation of class privileges and the vested interests of pampered groups? The question must be answered clearly and unequivocally by each one of us.

There is no room for quibbling when the fate of nations and millions of human beings is at stake. The day for palace intrigues and parlour politics and pacts and compromises passes with the masses enter politics. Their manners are not those of the drawing-room; we never took the trouble to teach them any manners. Their school is the school of events and suffering is their teacher. They learn their politics from great movements which bring out the true nature of individuals and classes, and the civil disobedience movement has taught the Indian masses many a lesson which they will never forget.

INTERNATIONALISM WANTED.

Independence is a much abused word and it hardly connotes what we are driving at. And yet, there is no other suitable word and, for want of a better, one must use it. National isolation is neither a desirable nor a possible ideal in a world which is daily becoming more of a unit. Inter-national and intra-national activities dominate the world and nations are growing more and more inter-dependent. Our ideal and objective cannot go against this historical tendency and we must be prepared to discard a narrow nationalism in favour of world co-operation and real internationalism.

Independence therefore cannot mean for us isolation but freedom from all imperialist control, and because Britain to-day represents imperialism, our freedom can only come after the British connection is severed. We have no quarrel with the British people, but between British imperialism and Indian freedom there is no meeting ground and there can be no peace. If imperialism goes from Britain we shall gladly co-operate with her in the wider international field, not otherwise.

NOT THROUGH EMPIRE

British statesmen of the Liberal and Labour variety often point out to us the ills of a narrow nationalism and dwell on the virtues of what used to be known as the British Empire and is now euphemistically called the British Commonwealth of Nations. Under cover of fine and radical words and phrases they seek to hide the ugly and brutal face of imperialism and try to keep us in its embrace of death. Some Indian public men, who ought to know better, also praise the virtues of internationalism, meaning thereby the British Empire, and tell us in sorrow how narrow-minded we are in demanding independence, in place of that wonderful thing (which nobody offers us) Dominion Status.

The British, it is well known, have a remarkable capacity for combining their moral instincts with their self-interest. That is perhaps not unnatural, but it is remarkable how some of our countrymen are taken in by this unctuous and hypocritical attitude. Even the light of day is wasted on these who keep their

eyes shut. It is worth noting, however, that the foreign policy of England has been the greatest stumbling block to international co-operation throughout the League of Nations or otherwise.

All the European and American world knows this but most of us, who look at foreign politics through English spectacles, have not yet grasped this fact yet. Disarmament, air-bombing, the attitude to the Manchurian question are some of the recent witnesses to England's attitude. Even the Kellogg-Briand Pact of Paris, which was to have outlawed war, was only accepted by England subject to certain qualifications and reservations regarding her empire, which effectively nullified the Pact. The British Empire and real internationalism are as the poles apart and it is not through that empire that we can march to internationalism.

WHITHER INDIA.

The real question before us, and before the whole world, is one of fundamental change of regime, politically, economically, socially. Only thus can we put India on the road to progress and stop the progressive deterioration of our country. In a revolutionary period, such as exists in the world to-day, it is foolish waste of energy to think and act in terms of carrying on the existing regime and trying to reform it and improve it. To do so is to waste the opportunity which history offers once in a long while. "The whole world is in revolution," says Mussolini. "Events themselves are a tremendous force pushing us on like some implacable will." Individuals, however eminent, play but a minor role when the world is on the move. They may divert the main current here and there to some slight extent; they may not and cannot stop the rushing torrent. And therefore the only peace that can endure is with circumstances, not merely with men.

Whither India? Surely to the great human goal of social and economic equality, to the ending of all exploitation of nation by nation and class by class, to national freedom within the framework of an international co-operative socialist world federation. This is not such an idealist dream as some people imagine. It is within the range of practical politics of to-day and the near future. We may not have it within our grasp but those with vision can see it emerging on the horizon. And even if there be delay in the realization of our goal what does it matter if our steps march in the right direction and our eyes look steadily in front. For in the pursuit itself of a mighty purpose there is joy and happiness and a measure of achievement.

As Bernard Shaw has said: "This is the true joy in life, the being used for a purpose recognised by yourself as a mighty one; the being thoroughly worn out before you are thrown on the scrap heap; the being a force of nature, instead of a feverish, selfish little clod of ailments and grievances, complaining that the world will not devote itself to making you happy."

NO EXTENSION OF COUNCIL LIFE.

Dr. Subbaroyan Demands General Elections

MADRAS, Oct. 10. Dr. Subbaroyan, leader of the Opposition, Madras Council, has given notice of the following resolution:

"This Council recommends to the Government to convey to the Governor-General the opinion of this Council that in view of the fact that when in 1930 elections were held to this Council it was believed that the new Provincial Legislature under the contemplated reforms would come into being long before the life of this Council and in view of the long interval which now seems inevitable between now and the formation of the New Legislative Council, it is desirable that the life of the present Council should not be extended beyond the statutory period and general elections should be held at once to enable a more representative Legislative Council to be constituted.—A. P.

"NO COMMUNAL ELECTORATES"

Lahore Signatories Resent
Govt's Attitude On
Question

LAHORE, Oct. 10.

Nineteen Hindu and Parsi members of the Central Legislature who met in conference at Simla on September 10 and discussed the recent announcement of the Secretary of State in his evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee regarding allocation of seats in the Federal Assembly have now issued a statement in which they say:

"While adhering to the principle that there should be no communal electorates and no reservation of seats on the basis of religion and allowing protection of minorities on lines laid down by the League of Nations, we strongly protest against the unjust and inequitable decision of His Majesty's Government regarding the allotment of seats to various communities in the centre as well as in the provinces. The decision does not give life problems acted by artists that belong to his own cultural circle and have his demand for education and entertainment met by people of his own mental and cultural attainments." He further adds that foreigners may be allowed to co-operate, "but only where this is justified by cultural or artistic requirements."

YUGOSLAVIA'S EXAMPLE.

The Yugoslav Film Central, an independent office created under the Ministry of Commerce and Industries, controls the work of the domestic and foreign film enterprises, announces rewards for aid in helping quality production at home. It gives financial support to experts for accomplishing film studies and help to cultural institutions for propaganda through pictures at home and abroad.

It is not possible to refer in the brief space at my command to what the leading nations of the Europe and America have done to put the cinema industry on a sound footing in their respective countries. I shall return to the subject in my next.

SIMPLY PASSED OVER.

The annual report of the Industries Department should indeed bring comfort to all interested in the industrial regeneration of this country. We are told of the manufacture of cigarettes, paper, toilet requisites, buttons, hair-combs, tooth brushes, etc., leaving us to draw our own conclusion with regard to the part played by the State in helping these industries. The Cinema industry is simply passed over. Nothing is said about the protection that most of these industries stand in need of against cut-throat foreign competition. Be that as it may, we are here concerned with the Cinema industry.

CHOKING BURDEN.

So far as I am aware, the Motion Picture Society of India is the only body which has been working hard for putting the industry on an organised basis. It has been knocking at the doors of the Central Government for relief to the industry from the choking burden of the import duty. It has not met with success so far. The Society must create sanctions behind it. And if all those who are interested in the industry, directly or otherwise would realise that organisation is the soul of business and co-ordination of efforts the key-note of success, they would not hesitate to strengthen the hands of the Society and thus facilitate its work in channels where those who are actively engaged in the industry, cannot have the leisure to attend.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS FLOUTED.

The annual report of the Industries Department is silent so far as the attitude of the Government towards the demand of the industry for relief is concerned. It may be that the question does not fall within the purview of the provincial governments. And who can say when the Central Government will move in the matter. "Raw or virgin film is the raw material of the industry. Raw film is not made in India nor is it likely to be so made for many years. That the raw material of an industry should be free of duty is almost axiomatic." This recommendation of Indian Cinematograph Committee 1927-28 has fallen flat upon the Government.

AN ABSURD POSITION.

What an absurd position to take for a Government who profess to be the custodians, among other things, of the industrial well-being of the governed! In the political field we are advised to curb our political aspirations till such time as we may be found fit to shoulder the responsibility of untrammelled freedom. The same spirit of solicitude governs the halting policy of the Government with regard to this Cinema industry which they believe "must still further develop."

OFFICIAL PERSONAL.

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Jamkandi at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Monday.

PLIGHT OF INDIAN CINEMA INDUSTRY

(Continued from previous page.)
missing industry, which is just struggling to its feet, is thrown into bold relief by what the British Government has been doing for the same industry in the United Kingdom. By the Cinematograph Act of 1927, every exhibitor was required to devote a specified percentage of playing time to British made pictures.

The National Government of Germany is not behind any other Continental Power in protecting the cinema industry against foreign competition. The Trade Commissioner, G. R. Canty, Berlin, points out with reference to the regulations issued by the National Government, restricting production of "German" films to Germans, "that the basic idea behind the movement is that the German movie-goer should see life problems acted by artists that belong to his own cultural circle and have his demand for education and entertainment met by people of his own mental and cultural attainments." He further adds that foreigners may be allowed to co-operate, "but only where this is justified by cultural or artistic requirements."

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Wipe Out Blot Of Untouchability

MAHATMA SAYS IT HAS NO PLACE IN RELIGION

Appeals To Savarna Hindus To Redeem Their Pledge To Harijans

WARDHA, Oct. 9.

In a written message to Wardha villagers, Mahatma Gandhi appeals to them to join forces with the war on Untouchability.

He says: "Untouchability, as it is practised to-day, has no place in Hinduism. I am convinced that if this evil is not completely rooted out, Hinduism will be no more. Let us pray to God for strength to purify ourselves and to wipe out the blot of untouchability from Hinduism."

A huge meeting attended by thousands of villagers was held here last week-end which was attended by Gandhiji. The meeting was arranged so as to give the villagers an opportunity to see and hear Mahatma Gandhi. But, due to his weak state of health, Gandhiji did not address the meeting; instead, a written message from him in Hindi was read out to the audience. The following is an English rendering of the same:—
"Till yesterday I had no idea that I would be required to appear before such a large gathering. I cannot raise my voice. Medical friends have forbidden even the attempt. I have, therefore, written out something to be read to you.
You already know that I intend to devote myself mainly to Harijan work till the 3rd of August next. I have tried to understand Hinduism since my childhood and to live it in my life. I have studied Hindu scriptures as far as possible, and also those of other religions reverently.
"UNTOUCHABILITY MUST GO."
Since my childhood, I have come to believe that untouchability, as it is practised to-day, has no place in Hinduism. It is a great evil that has crept into Hinduism and experience have confirmed this belief. I am convinced that if this evil is not completely rooted out, Hinduism will be no more.
The removal of untouchability does not lie in the mere touching of the so-called untouchables. Physical contact in the spirit of love, wherever occasions arise, must be there; but removal means much more. It means that we should give up all idea of superiority and inferiority.
Though this idea of superiority and inferiority is found to exist in all countries, nowhere has it

attained the status of a religious principle as has been made in the case of Hinduism.
NO SANCTION FOR IT.
But an unbiased study of the essentials of Hinduism would show that Hinduism too does not sanction this unholy distinction, though it has unfortunately permeated our every-day life and we have been taught to believe that it is an integral part of Hinduism. One of the principles of Hinduism is, not to impose on others what we consider undesirable for ourselves. Another bids us to treat all beings as ourselves. How the idea of high and low could have entered a religion that contains such injunctions, is beyond my comprehension.

REDEEM PLEDGE.

"It is then the duty of every Hindu to conscientiously redeem the pledge for the removal of untouchability, which was given on the 24th of September last year, by Hindu leaders assembled in Bombay under the presidency of the venerable Pandit Malaviya, on behalf of Savarna Hindus. I hope every one of you will carry out the pledge. At the same meeting it was plainly declared that every Harijan had the same right to use public temples, public wells, public schools, etc., as any Savarna Hindu had. When hearts of millions of Savarna Hindus have changed and we have properly understood the spirit of compassion and acted up to it, not only will there be a heart unity between Harijans and other Hindus but we shall also learn to live in a spirit of true brotherhood with the followers of other religions and all ill-feeling will disappear.
"Let us pray to God for ill-feeling thus to purify ourselves and to wipe out the blot of untouchability from Hinduism."—A. P.

CESARWITCH PROBABLES

Lord Nugent And Tuppence
Omitted

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Oct. 10

Following are the alterations in the Cesarwitch probabilities:—
Robertson rides Bunkawai; Poster Strath Allan; Spares Fragrance; Lynch Boldero.
Lord Nugent and Tuppence omitted.

the archives of the Secretariat of the Central Government.

BASIC FACTOR.

The raw film is the basic factor of the indigenous cinema industry. The heavy import duty on the raw film makes the industry labour under a severe handicap in the very initial stages. The Indian Cinematograph Committee had this in mind when the strongly recommended that "all classes of raw cinematograph films should be put on the free list of the tariff." But the Government's attitude in the matter is best illustrated in the statement (vide P. 342 India in 190/31) "Before accepting another recommendation made by the Committee that raw films should be exempted from duty the Government of India have decided that it is advisable to wait until the industry has developed further."

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BOMBAY ECHO IN KARACHI

KARACHI, October 10.

There was a heavy run on the Central Bank of India this afternoon as a result of reports received from Bombay alleging that the Bank was interested in the Currimbhoy Mill group and other firms whose finances were reported to be unsound.

The Bank authorities suddenly found at 2-30 in the afternoon that cheques were presented for large sums amounting in all to about Rs. 15,00,000 which the Bank promptly paid out.

Inquiries from bank authorities show that the Bank's liquid resources are equal to any demand. It is stated that the usual daily payments of the Karachi branch are two lakhs of rupees.

It is emphasised that the Bank is not interested in any Bombay firm whose finances are reported to be unsound.—A. P.

RINGOSOL (SKIN LOTION) ANTEXMOL (SKIN OINTMENT)

BEST for SKIN DISEASES
Doctors' Prescriptions dispensed
Beli Ram & Bros.
304, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

WHOM DO YOU CONSULT
for
INCOME-TAX

Messrs. NAGINDAS &
MANEKLAL

Branch Office: 6, Ravelin St.,
Port, Bombay. Tel. No. 22560.
Telegraphic Address: "Kadambari".

MAN WITHOUT COUNTRY

Alien Visitor's Nationality Puzzles British Police

"I want to work and keep myself honest and straight, but no country in the world will give me a home; I am deported at sight," said George Henry Shelling (29), interpreter, at Marylebone in mail week.

He was charged as an alien with landing, about May 7, 1932, at an unknown spot without leave.

A detective suggested that the man should be remanded for a week and recommended for deportation.

Mr. Snell (the magistrate): He is described as of uncertain nationality. Where will he be deported to?

The Officer: We cannot say at the moment. It may be possible to ascertain his nationality.

He added that Shelling was formerly allowed here and was bound over in 1929 at Bow-street for failing to register his change of address; he was expelled from Schleswig Germany, in July, 1930, as an undesirable foreigner, and he received one month for vagabondage in January, 1931, at Boulogne.

KINDHEARTED BRITISH.

Shelling said: "My parents were English. My mother was dead and my father was murdered by Bolsheviks in 1913."

The magistrate pointed out that Shelling's accent was very foreign.

When sentenced to a month's imprisonment and recommended for deportation, Shelling said pathetically: "Can I appeal?"

Mr. Snell: No, but if you are frank with the Home Office they won't be hard upon you, as they are kindhearted people in this country. If you belong to another country you will be sent there and if not you will probably be allowed to remain.

INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS CONTINUE TO DECREASE

Gross Receipts Of 1932-33 Amount To 84½ Crores Showing Decline Of Two Crores Compared With Previous Year's Figures

SIMLA, October 7.

A highly interesting account of the results of working of Indian Railways for 1932-33 prepared by Mr. M. W. Erayshay, Chief Commissioner of Railways and Mr. P. R. Rau, Financial Commissioner of Railways, has been released for publication by the Railway Board.

The figures are not yet in their final form and have to be considered as still approximate.

Gross receipts in 1932-33 amounted to 84½ crores, or 2 crores less than in the previous year. Working expenses, including the usual appropriation for depreciation amounted to 61-12 crores, about 1-14 crores less than in the previous year. The net receipts of 23 crores, or 1 crore less than in 1931-32, were insufficient to meet interest charges. The deficit of 10 crores was, in the previous year, borrowed from the accumulated balances of the Depreciation Fund.

DECREASE IN WORKING EXPENSE.

The ordinary working expenses, excluding depreciation, amounted to nearly 48 crores, or 1-12 crores less than in the preceding year. The decrease in working expenses made up for over two-thirds of the fall in receipts. A large part of this decrease was due to the operation of the cut in pay in force throughout the year whereas it was in force only during the last 4 months in the previous year.

The last good year for Indian Railways was 1929-30 and it may be of interest to compare the results of 1932-33 with those of that year.

In making the comparison, however, it must not be overlooked that the Southern Punjab Railway was purchased in January 1930, and that, if it had formed part of the State-owned system for all the twelve months of that year, instead of only for the last three, the earnings of 1929-30, would have been increased to about 104 crores and the ordinary working expenses to about 56-14 crores. Making due

allowance for this, the receipts in 1932-33 may be stated to be about 19-12 crores (19 per cent) below the receipts of 1929-30 and the ordinary working expenses about 8-12 crores (15 per cent) below the working expenses of 1929-30. To put it in another way, Indian Railways have made up by savings in working expenses about 45 per cent of the loss in gross receipts as compared with 1929-30.

ACCRETION TO DEPRECIATION FUND.

The appropriation to the depreciation fund during the year amounted to 13-34 crores and the amount withdrawn to 6-12 crores so that the net accretion to the fund during the year was 7-14 crores. The balance at the end of the year was 1 crore. It would have been 20 crores but for the temporary borrowing in the two years 1931-32 and 1932-33 to meet deficits.

The capital expenditure during the year including both the expenditure on new constructions on which half a crore was spent, entirely on completion of works started in earlier years, and on improvements of the open line was fully counterbalanced by a reduction of stores balances to the extent of 1-12 crores and by writing down capital by debit to the depreciation fund on account of retired assets.

Stores balances on all railways were reduced from 13-12 crores to 12 crores, which constitutes a new record. The balance at the end of 1932-33 is only about half of the balance ten years earlier.

REVENUE SEPARATION.

Of the nine years that have elapsed since the separation of railway revenues from the general revenues of India, the first six were prosperous years, with a total surplus of 52-12 crores. During the next three years, the position was very different. There were deficits amounting to 24-12 crores, though at the same time the balance in the Depreciation Fund increased by 14 crores.

Under the separation convention, railways were liable to make a contribution to general revenues which amounted on the average to a net payment of 6 crores a year. The total amounts paid during the period were 42 crores. As the surplus during the period was only 28 crores, the balance of 14 crores had to be borrowed. A temporary loan was, therefore, taken of that amount from the Depreciation Fund, the actual balance of which at the end of 1931-33 was thus reduced to 12 crores.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

The net traffic receipts of about 23 crores in 1932-33 amounted to less than 3 p.c. of the capital at charge. This result was the worst experienced since the separation.

Under gross receipts passenger earnings have fallen about 19 p.c. and the goods earnings about 17 1/2 p.c. as compared with 1929-30. As compared with 1931-32 the passenger earnings are about the same while goods earnings have fallen about 3 p.c.

The earnings in 1932-33 amounted to about Rs. 26,400 per open mile, against Rs. 32,000 per open mile in 1929-30 a drop of nearly 20 p.c.

Though the percentage fall in goods earnings during 1932-33 as compared with the previous year is only 3 p.c. the variations in individual commodities were surprisingly large. There were increases in certain commodities, mainly under cotton, raw and manufactured iron and steel wrought, raw jute and jaggery and molasses, of about 10 p.c. or over. On the other hand there were heavy decreases in oil seeds, food grains including rice and wheat, sugar and kerosine and petrol. The decrease under oil seeds was nearly 20 p.c. while that under food grains on the whole was over 10 p.c.

WORKING EXPENSES.

As regards working expenses comparable figures are 1929-30; 55-92 crores; 1930-31; 55-81 crores; 1931-32; 49-80 crores; and 1932-33; 49-36 crores.

The reduction on working expenses, apart from the emergency deductions in pay, amounted to nearly half a crore as compared with the past year but was about 6 1/2 crores as compared with 1929-30.

As regards net receipts, the East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula and the South Indian Railways are better than last year; the Eastern Bengal and the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railways are about the same, whereas the Assam Bengal, the

NOT A COMMUNIST

Einstein Defines His Political Views

Professor Albert Einstein issued a statement in mail week dealing with the controversy that prevails in Belgium, France and other countries regarding his political opinions.

In it, the Professor, who has been staying at Commander Oliver Locker-Lampson's seaside camp near Cromer, Norfolk, since he arrived in England from Belgium, states:—

"In ignorance of their true purpose I have taken no steps to prevent the use of my name by the Workers' International Relief and the Anti-War Movement, or the abuse of it by similar organisations, but would now like to state that I have never favoured Communism and do not favour it now."

"The danger of these organisations lies in this that they may mislead sincere friends of human progress and real freedom."

NAZI DENIAL.

German colonists at Dar-es-Salaam have been informed from Nazi headquarters that there is no foundation for the report that Nazi organisations had put a price on Professor Einstein's head.

Bengal Nagpur, Burma, Madras and Southern Mahratta and the North Western Railways are appreciably worse.

During 1932-33 there were only two of the bigger systems that continued to work at a profit, viz. the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, which showed a net gain of 42 lakhs, and the South Indian Railway which showed a net gain of 5 lakhs.

WORKS PROGRAMME

In 1932, as in the previous two years, our works programme was cut down to the bone. The rise in the rate of interest made us look very carefully into all projects, both of new constructions and of improvements to open lines, for projects which might have been remunerative under ordinary conditions became unremunerative at the high rate of interest prevailing then. The works carried out were therefore restricted practically entirely to unavoidable and essential improvements.

The total stores balances at the end of 1932-33 amounted to 12 crores—a level below any which has been reached in recent years. A reduction of over 14 crores was achieved in 1932-33. As compared with 1929-30 the reduction is nearly 5 crores.

TRAFFIC FIGURES

The number of passengers carried during 1932-33 was the lowest since 1922-23. It was 492 million, only 34 million less than in the past year, but 131 million, or over 20 per cent less than in 1929-30. The average number of miles a passenger was carried fell from 35.0 in the previous year to 34.3. As regards goods traffic, the actual weight carried was 894 million tons—a fall of 5 per cent as compared with the previous year and over 20 per cent as compared with 1929-30.

STAFF EXPENDITURE

The total number of staff in 1932-33 on all Class Railways was 678,000 as against 699,000 in the previous year and 785,000 in 1929-30. The cost of staff fell to 34½ crores as against 36½ crores in the previous and nearly 40 crores in 1930-31.

TRIBUTE TO STAFF

In conclusion, Messrs. Brashay and Rau say, "We desire once again to pay a warm tribute to the way in which the staff on all railways have generally faced the depression. Writing in September last, we said: 'They have faced most gallantly the most adverse circumstances that Indian railways have known, and have worked without flinching through these prolonged critical times in spite of the fact that the process of economies that has been forced upon Indian railway has profoundly affected them. They have carried on their work with a cheerfulness and a devotion to duty that is beyond all praise. In spite of the large number of discharges which we had most reluctantly to order, in spite of the large reductions in the earnings of every member of the staff that we have had, equally unwillingly, to give effect to by definite cuts in pay of every member of the staff, and notwithstanding the reduction in earnings caused by curtailment of special pay and working short time in workshops, and the fall in mileage allowances suffered by the running staff as a result of the fall in traffic and so on; in spite of all these we have had the whole-hearted co-operation of the staff, and it gives us great pleasure here to acknowledge their services and assure them of our deep gratitude.'"

Twelve months later we can only repeat these expressions of gratitude in the consciousness that they are fully merited by the work of the year.—A.P.

SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR VILLAGE UPLIFT

Government Must Declare That In Village Work Politics Will Not Be Allowed To Enter

By NAYAN H. FANDIA.

I have read with considerable interest the brochure on this subject issued by the Governor of Bombay last month. The object of the Scheme sketched therein is to make the lives of villagers more healthy and happy and to enable them to make a greater contribution than heretofore, to national prosperity. It is proposed to achieve this end principally (1) by establishing greater co-operation between Government departments and officials and the representatives of the people; (2) by encouraging villagers to self-effort; and (3) by alienating their sympathies from the political movements of evil minded persons and the practice of non-co-operation preached by some of them. Government agrees with Goldsmith that "a bold peasantry country's pride. When once destroyed, can never be supplied." Constructive suggestions are invited for reshaping the mechanism for successful action of the scheme. The following are some of the suggestions.

WHAT THEY ARE
In order to achieve its objects, the scheme requires several modifications and alterations in the method of its working. The establishment of greater co-operation between Government departments and officials and the representatives of the people, presupposes the existence of the desire and the ability of Government departments and officials to ignite the spark of responsiveness in the minds of villagers. The former are clothed or consider themselves to be clothed in the dignity and authority of office and are prone to adopt the overall bearing conduct and snobbishness of a George Osborne towards Isidor.

The constructive suggestions therefore, under this head, are that if the effective co-operation is desired, the Government departments and officials must be (1) thoroughly democratised and (2) adequately financed and (3) the value of their services should be tested at the bar of public opinion. This aspect of the matter should be clearly brought out in any revised edition of the pamphlet.

WHO REPRESENTS PEOPLE?

Take next the question as to the representatives of the people. "The representatives of the people" who are they? The various village officials are said to be the representatives of the people. Are they really so? It is difficult for Government officials to enter into the feelings of the ryots and to judge from the latter's standpoint. They do not realise that even in an Indian village, the time has become long past when

the ryot bowed to village officials in virtue of their dignity or authority. Village officials as such, no longer enjoy the confidence of the ryot.

A new outlook, a new spirit of self respect, of independence bordering sometimes on assertiveness, has already permeated the peasantry. The national movement has affected its outlook, perhaps un-be-known to itself. In actually practice it refuses to endorse representative character attributed to any person which is not conferred by itself. Divorced of their co-operation, this department of Government activity however well intentioned, will be barren of result. The suggestion, therefore, is that Government departments and officials should be trained to a sense of their responsibility and amenability to public opinion, should be publicly instructed to work and serve under the scheme jointly with the leaders recognised by the villagers in addition to the traditional officials of the village.

WANTED SELF-EFFORT

This brings me to the second mode suggested by the Governor, viz. encouraging the villager to self-effort. Here too, there is room for improvement. The object in view can be better achieved by a combination of precept and example than by a mere distribution of reformatory handbills. Village officers should themselves set the example in self-effort.

The constructive suggestion in this regard, therefore, is that Government should insist as a condition to the recognition or appointment of village officials, that they fulfil the programme in all its details so far as they are themselves concerned. They should prove themselves to be model villagers, on pain of removal from office.

KILLING TWO BIRDS

Last but, from the Government point of view not the least important feature of the scheme is the item of thirdly mentioned above. With the greatest respect it is submitted that any identification of the scheme with political propaganda is likely to deprive it of much of its usefulness and endanger the chance of its success. The appropriateness and advisability of incorporating political propaganda into a scheme of village improvement are questionable.

If it is felt that by animadverting, in the course of addresses and advice on village improvement, against those whose politics Government disapproves, it may be killing two birds with one stone, it should not be forgotten that the events may prove that both birds have flown away and the

SIR S. HOARE'S "INFATIGABLE" WITH CONGRESS

"Morning Post" Attacks Indianisation of Army

LONDON, (By Mail).

Plans are advanced for the formation of the first purely Indian Artillery Brigade, states "The Morning Post" Military correspondent. At the next trooping season, the British Army in India will be reduced by the withdrawal of the 14th Field Brigade Royal Artillery, which will be replaced by a new Indian unit. This procedure is in accordance with the scheme for Indianisation of one army division.

The new unit will be designated the "A" Indian Field Brigade of the Indian Regiment of Artillery, which it is believed, will consist of two batteries.

Commenting editorially on this, the "Morning Post" says that it is reminded of the simple tale of the lion who fell in love with the wood-cutter's daughter, allowed his claws to be cut, and teeth drawn, whereafter the girl's father destroyed the infatuated animal with a wood-chopper. It recalls Sir S. Hoare's propitiatory speech on December 6 last, on the Indianisation of the Indian Army and adds: "We had not supposed that his promises included field artillery, which ever since the Indian Mutiny was wisely kept in British hands, but the Secretary of State is so infatuated with the Congress, that this molar of an artillery brigade is to be withdrawn.... Indian politicians will not rest content until there is not a tooth or claw left.... There is no limit to the fatuity of the lion in love."—Reuter

missile itself has got unnecessarily discredited. I apprehend that the good impression that may be created on the public mind by the detailed village scheme, and the reasoning contained in the brochure and their appeal, are likely to be spoiled by bringing in politics.

CO-OPERATION NECESSARY

The constructive suggestions in this connection, therefore, are (1) that all reference to politics should be omitted from the pamphlet; (2) Government should declare that in the work of village improvement, politics shall not be allowed to enter; and (3) it should instruct its departments and officers engaged in the task to work in co-operation with other persons engaged in the service of the people, whether ex-village officers or not and totally irrespective of the opinions they may hold in politics. Thus alone can one create a "bold" peasantry, a vigorous and prosperous peasantry in the near future.

Importing Castor Oil is Like "Carrying Coals to Newcastle"



INDIA EXPORTS THOUSANDS OF TONS OF CASTOR SEEDS EVERY YEAR AND STRANGE TO SAY, IMPORTS THOUSANDS OF CASES OF CASTOR OIL IN BLUE BOTTLES.

"SWASTIK MEDICINAL CASTOR OIL" IS PACKED IN CLEAR WHITE BOTTLES.—QUALITY PERFECT—DRAWN EXCLUSIVELY BY THE COLD PROCESS FROM SELECTED CASTOR SEEDS.

Better Quality Than "SWASTIK" is Impossible
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INDIAN BY DOCTORS OF REPUTE
QUALITY AS GUARANTEED TO PRODUCE RESULTS.

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SPECIAL RATES WILLINGLY QUOTED FOR LARGE REQUIREMENTS.



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SAFELY RELY ON
AMRUTANJAN BALM
For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains
AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS

"What a lovely lather! Are you using very expensive soap?"

"Oh no, I'm using '501'. It's as good as the best imported soaps, but it's far cheaper, and of course it's Swadeshi and free from animal fat."

501 — the most economical soap in India

Now try this 501 Toilet Soap!

Perfectly pure and mild, with a delicate jasmine scent, this is the cheapest fine quality toilet soap obtainable! Use '501' for your washing and with the money you save buy this exquisite toilet soap.

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THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED

Run On City Banks Subsides At Last

Pochkhanawalla Assures Bank Is Not Involved In Currimbhoy Crisis & Position Is O. K.

In view of the feeling of uneasiness caused by the crisis in the Currimbhoy Group of mills and the failure of cotton spinning firm to meet its liabilities, there was a run on the branch offices of certain city Banks on Monday.

In the opinion of the manager of a prominent bank nearly Rs. 2 crores had been withdrawn by depositors from current accounts as a result of the run since yesterday.

The Branch offices of the Central Bank of India, particularly the branch of the Bank at Abdul Rehman Street, paid out nearly Rs. 50 lakhs to depositors who withdrew moneys from the current accounts. There was a similar run on the Bullion Exchange branch of the Bank of India.

Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawalla, the Managing Director of the Central Bank, told a "Chronicle" reporter that the general run on the banks had somewhat subsided since Tuesday afternoon.

He also made the following statement:—

"For the past two days inquiries are being made at the Bank by our clients as to whether it is a fact that the Bank has sustained a loss in the investment on loans on the shares of the mills, belonging to the Currimbhoy Group.

NO DEAL IN CURRIMBOYS.

Besides a firm dealing in cotton having failed recently, the clients are anxiously inquiring whether the Bank has anything to do with it. May I therefore

request you to kindly inform all concerned that the Central Bank of India Ltd., has had no dealings with the mills belonging to the Currimbhoy Group and if any loans have been advanced on shares the loss would amount to a few thousand rupees only and no more.

The Bank has had nothing to do with the firm of Cotton Brokers who have recently failed."

The Managing Director therefore requests that the public should not on hearing rumours make a run on the Bank indiscriminately.

UNREST AMONGST TEXTILE WORKERS

Huge Meetings And Processions

The action of the Sassoon Group in trying to reduce the wages of the workers to the 1914 level has created great discontent amongst the textile workers of Bombay.

In the beginning of this year the Bombay mill-owners introduced the three and four looms and two sides system, and effected a wage-cut of between 20 to 40 per cent.

But the Sassoons are not satisfied with that. They desire to effect a further wage-cut and to deprive the workers of their dearness allowance which they had obtained as a result of a number of hard-fought strikes.

They have notified their intention to introduce this system in the Jacob Sassoon, David Rachael Sassoon and other mills as a result of which the workers in these Mills have come out on strike refusing to work on low wages of Rs. 20 to 22 for weaver and Rs. 14 to 15 to spinners.

This move of the Sassoons has naturally stirred the whole mass of the textile workers of Bombay as they fear that the other Mill-owners would, in a few days, follow suit.

The Bombay Girni Kamgar Union Red Flag has assumed the leadership of the workers, and is organizing and mobilising them to defeat this move of the Sassoons. The Union has started picketing at the gates of those Sassoon Mills which are trying to introduce the new wages system. It is also organizing every morning and evening huge meetings and processions of the workers.

On Monday morning there was a meeting at Kalachowki, which

was attended in large numbers by the workers of the Rachael Sassoon Mill. It was presided over by Mr. G. S. Khandalkar, and addressed by Messrs. Karnik, Maniben Kara and Sidiq.

The meeting then formed itself into a procession, which marched to the Ran-Maldan near the office of the Girni Kamgar Union. At the latter place a meeting was already in progress. It was addressed by Messrs. Mhapankar, Alwe, Kondiyker, Kandalkar and others.

After the meeting a huge procession was formed which paraded a large portion of the Mill area carrying red flag and shouting the usual working class slogans.

The procession first went to Poibawadi, via the Parel Road. From Poibawadi it went to the Elphinstone Mill where the workers of that Mill joined the procession. It then went to Labaug Maldan, via Dal's Road, Arthur Road and other places. At all these places a large number of workers joined the procession which assumed huge proportions by the time it reached the Labaug Maldan.

At Labaug a meeting was held which was addressed amongst other, by Messrs. Mhapankar, Alwe, Babu Rama and others.

After the meeting, the workers dispersed at about 12-30 pm.

All the speakers laid emphasis on the wage-cut policy of the Mill-owners, and pointed out that it was an attempt on their part to transfer to the shoulders of the workers the burdens of this crisis brought about by their own actions.

They appealed to the workers to remain firm and not to allow the Mill-owners to cut their wages.

The workers gave expression at all these meetings and processions of their unanimous resolve to join the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union and strengthen it.

MALAYS FOR BRITISH NAVY

Ratings For Division From Straits Settlements Population

A new division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, the ratings of which will be recruited from the Malay population of the Straits Settlements is to be formed with headquarters at Singapore.

Though the control of this new force will rest with the Colonial Office, the Admiralty have approved of the appointment of Lieut.-Commander L. A. W. Johnson, R. N. (retired) as its officer instructor. He will be assisted by a number of ex-naval ratings who will train the personnel in seamanship, gunnery, etc.

Officers will be appointed from the British residents of Singapore, Penang and Port Swettenham. Annual inspections of the Straits Settlements R.N.V.R. will be carried out by the naval Commander-in-Chief on the Ch'na Station. Admiral Sir Frederic Dreyer.

CAPT WALLACE REACHES RANGOON

RANGOON, October 10. Captain Euan Wallace, Civil Lord of the Admiralty accompanied by his Private Secretary Mr. G. H. Smith arrived here this morning at 9-20 by the Imperial Airways liner "Astrea" carrying the inward mails.

Captain Wallace proceeds to Singapore at noon by a R. A. F. seaplane, halting for the night at Mergul'en route. Captain Wallace was the guest of Lt. Col. Beadon, Commissioner at Akyar last night. The weather was very bad and there were heavy rains when the plane left in the morning for Rangoon. A. P.

EUROPEANS DEMAND SUMMARY POWERS

They Want Death Penalty Within 48 Hours For Those Found In Unauthorised Possession Of Arms & Ammunition

CALCUTTA, Oct. 10.

With reference to the Government of Bengal communique dated Darjeeling October 2, denying the statements made by the Europeans in Midnapore area in a letter to the "Morning Post," London, the "Statesman," this morning, publishes another letter from the Europeans of Midnapore area (Kharagpur), contending that the enhanced powers of Midnapore officials "are still inadequate, and continue to be so until the death penalty within 48 hours for those found in unauthorised possession of arms and ammunition is enforced."

"INADEQUATE POWERS"

The letter adds:

"It was never intended to suggest that the hands of local officials were specially tied on this occasion; our contention was that the powers given by the acts to the Force of the locality were inadequate."

"This is borne out by the fact that the Government has considered it necessary to add to the powers of local officials in the locality since the murder of Mr. Dudge."—A. P.

EX-PRESIDENT OF LOCAL BOARD DEAD

Mr. Evarist Gomes Passes Away At Deolali

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Oct. 10.

The large gathering that was present this morning at the funeral rites of Mr. Evarist Gomes was a tribute to his popularity and the esteem.

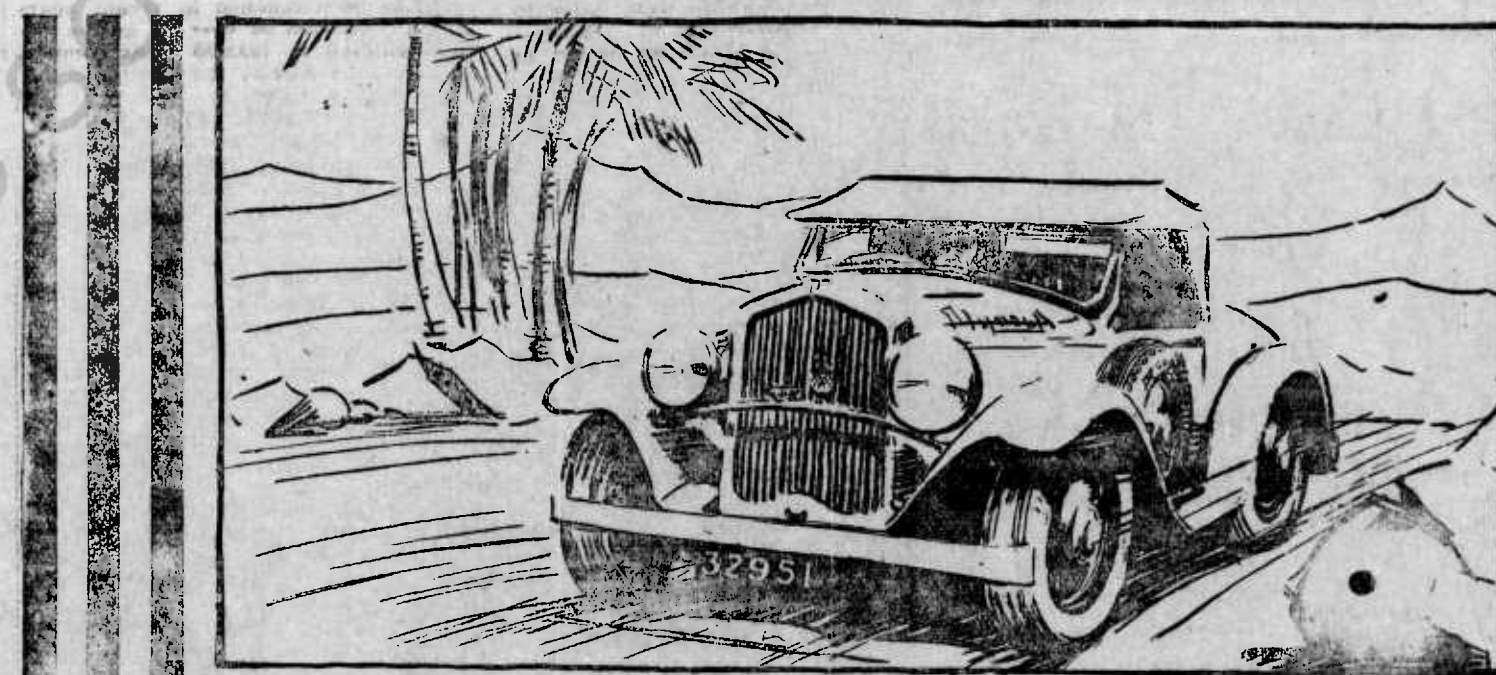
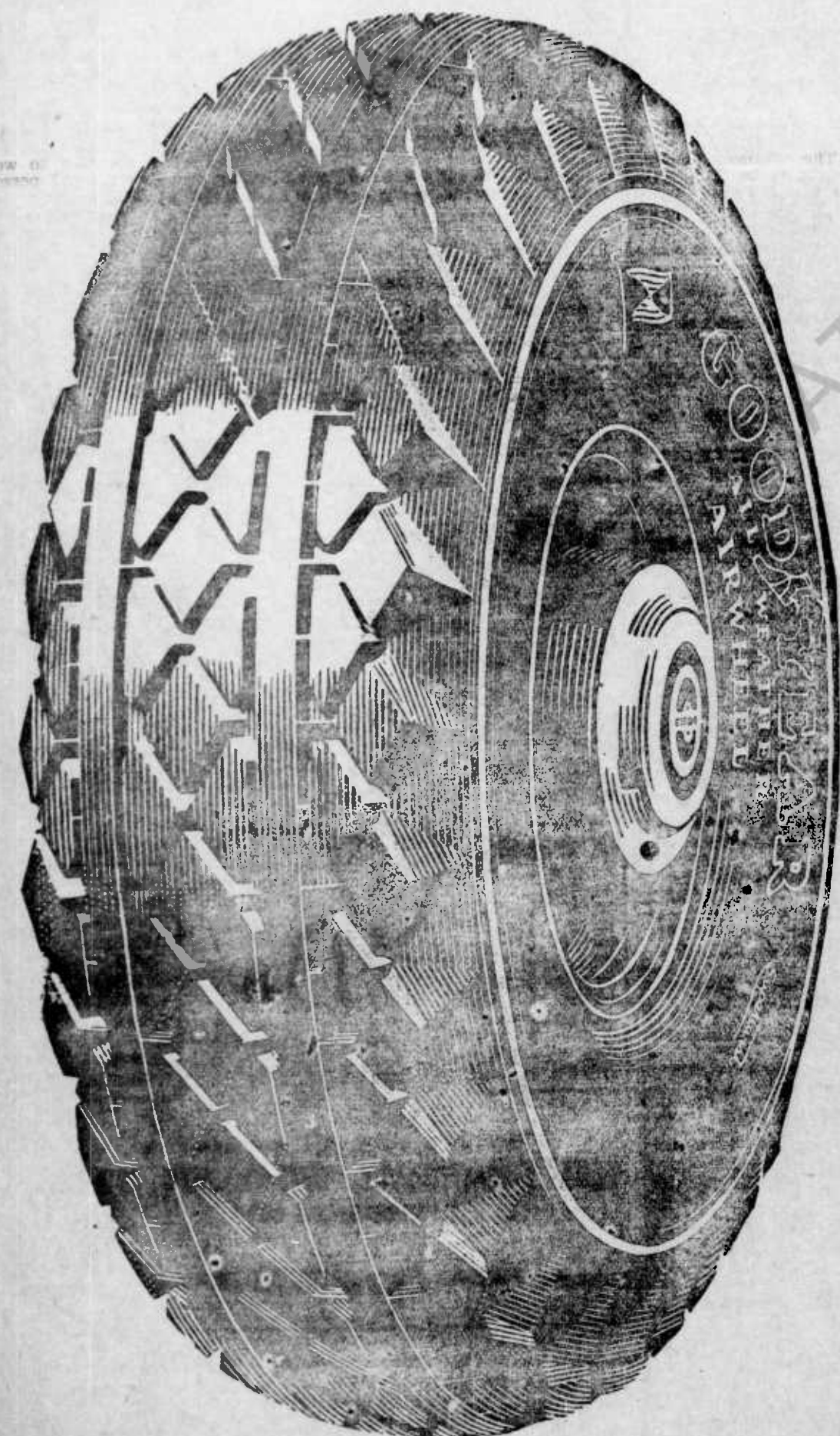
Mr. Gomes who had been ailing for a long time had gone to Deolali for a change. His

condition however took a bad turn, and he died in the early hours of Monday morning. The body was brought down to Andheri yesterday evening.

Mr. Gomes was an energetic worker and endeared himself to his friends and acquaintances by his geniality and frank nature. He had held the Presidency of the District Local Board and the Vice-Presidency of the Juhu Municipality. In recognition of his services, Government appointed him as an Honorary Magistrate and he worked on the bench at the Andheri Court.

The death of Mr. Gomes is a great loss to the East Indian community.

Calcutta - London London - Calcutta



on Airwheels

WITH the arrival of Mr. Nicholas Boonin in Calcutta on 6th October, the London-Calcutta by-road record was broken by 9 days. Mr. Boonin's Chrysler-Plymouth Car was fitted with Goodyear Airwheel Tyres and he completed the twenty-four thousand mile run in perfect comfort and without a single puncture on the return trip. LONDON-CALCUTTA WITHOUT A PUNCTURE over a route having hundreds of miles of unmade roads, river bottoms, sandy stretches and boulder strewn ground! An amazing record giving still further proof of the fact that not only is the

Goodyear Airwheel the World's most comfortable tyre but also a tyre that can stand up to the most gruelling treatment, for Mr. Boonin's route took him through "roads" which would deter any motorist less courageous or resourceful than Mr. Boonin.

Knee-deep mud, soft sandy desert and boulder strewn tracks all came alike to him as he stuck gamely to his task.

You too can have these handsome, long wearing, super-comfort Airwheel Tyres. The cost of changing over is really quite small.

GOOD YEAR

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS
Bombay, Oct. 16.
Gurga, March, Bassein.

DEPARTURES
Bombay, Oct. 11.

Bankura, Davies, Busra.
Dalgoma, Beeching, Karachi.
Malacca Maru, Ogata, Kobe.
Fusijama, Oga, Trieste.
S.S. Gogra—The B I S N Coy's steamer Gogra arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassein with a general cargo.

S.S. Bankura—The B I S N Coy's steamer Bankura will sail to-day for Bassein with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Dalgoma—The M M Co's steamer Dalgoma will sail to-day for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Fusijama—The Lloyd T Co's steamer Fusijama will sail to-day for Trieste with a general cargo.

S.S. Malacca Maru—The N Y K Steamer Malacca Maru will sail to-day for Kobe with a general cargo.

EXPORTS

Bombay, Oct. 10.
S.S. Ranpara for London—2 bales woolen carpets Cox and Kings Ltd; 2 cases animal skin D Abraham and Soss; 2 bales animal skins Union Commercial Agency.

For Chios—8 bales animal skins H A K A Majid.

For Marselles—894 bags groundnuts K Devchand and Co; 358 bags castor seed Cotton Agents Ltd; 124 bags mustardsed; 118 bags turmeric and 42 bags dry ginger S M Rajgor and Co.

S.S. Kabinra for Hull—3500 bags

castor seed Strauss and Co; 12800 bags groundnuts Strauss and Co; 1400 bags groundnut oil cakes Strauss and Co; 700 bags linseed oil cakes Strauss and Co; 2100 bags castor seed Cotton Agents Ltd.

S.S. Fusijama for Venice—3 bales cotton thread waste S Trikamlal and Co; 8 bales cotton waste T Narottamas and Co.

For Trieste—110 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

S.S. Hogue Maru for Kobe—350 tons iron scrap M B Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS

Bombay, Oct. 10.
S.S. Kidderpore, Agents M M & Co; from Osaka—200 cases cotton shirting; 142 cases cotton shirting; 260 cases cotton yarn; 380 cases shoes materials; 1200 cases glassware; 40 cases porcelain ware; 180 cases rayon yarn; 129 cases enamel-ware; 110 cases cycles and parts; 430 r/s wire; 1160 bundle galvd. sheets; 1329 bundle nails; 25 bales cotton; 140 cases crucibles.

From Kobe—30 cases rubber goods; 30 cases enamelware; 20 cases celluloid goods; 75 cases playing cards; 40 cases canvas shoes; 500 cases shoes materials; 55 cases cotton and art silk shirtings; 60 cases umbrellas and parts; 80 cases soap; 160 cases porcelain ware; 650 cases cotton piecegoods; 156 cases cotton and rayon mixed shirtings; 400 cases straw boards; 90 cases silk goods; 1332 bags sugar.

From Nagoya—125 cases cotton shirting; 116 cases glassware; 600 cases porcelain ware.

From Hongkong—56 R's mat.

ting; 360 cases fire cracryers.
From Canton—300 bundles castor; 20 R/s matting.
From Shanghai—1150 cases green tea.

From Singapore—760 pieces planks; 25 bundle galangal; 187 bags betelnuts; 224 bags rattans; 750 bags sago flour.

From Penang—30 slabs tin; 108 bags betelnuts; 117 bags pearl tapioca.

From Colombo—2499 bags copra; 61 H/C tea.

S.S. Comorin, Agents M M & Co, from Gibraltar—23 cases wine.

From Basle—45 drums Aniline colour.

From Marselles—29 cases medicine; 100 cases tyres; 26 cases textile machinery.

From Cheroute—314 cases brandy.

S.S. President Paik, Agents F P Campbell & Co; from San Francisco—380 cases fruits; 26 cases drugs; 321 pieces planks.

From Kobe: 90 cases glassware; 25 cases celluloid goods; 17 cases rayon and cotton mixed goods; 90 cases cotton shirting; 25 cases rayon goods; 40 cases toilets; 35 cases silk yarn; 75 cases cotton and rayon mixed goods; 80 cases silk goods; 210 cases cotton piecegoods.

From Shanghai—74 bales raw silk; 26 bales silk goods.

From Hongkong—28 cases silk piecegoods; 50 cases raw silk.

From Canton—60 cases raw silk.

From Manila—25 bales hemp; 60 coils rope.

From Singapore—570 bags sago flour; 780 bags betelnuts; 23 bags damarabatu.

From Penang—406 slabs refined tin; 887 bags pearl tapioca; 136 bags betelnuts.

From Colombo—176 bales mattress fibre; 25 cases rubber.

S.S. Knoxville City, Agents M M & Co, from New York—110 drums tub. oil; 25 cases toilet; 150 cases medicine; 80 cases playing cards; 340 cases auto parts; 38 cases flash light cells; 20 cases paper; 800 cases tyres; 30 cases wheat flour; 350 cases flit; 173 cases motor car; 81 cases fertilizers; 115 cases lamps; 30 drums chemicals; 50 cases batteries; 439 cases starch; 146 cases second-hand clothing; 260 drums Asphaltum; 160 drums dyes.

From Galveston—174 bales cotton.

From Houston—1891 bales cotton.

MILL STORES

QUOTATIONS

(Messrs. Maganbhai Ali-in & Co.)

Bombay, Oct. 10.
Prices per Ton:—
China Clay, quality No. 999, Rs. 75; China Clay, quality No. 777, Rs. 68; China Clay, quality No. 333, Rs. 55.

Prices per Cwt.:—
Farina Double Sifted Rs. 8; Epson Salt Rs. 4/12/0; Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs. 4/7/6; Maize Starch Powder, Continental Rs. 6/10/0; Dextrose (Potato) White Rs. 10/12/0; Zinc Chloride Rs. 12/6/0; Magnesium Chloride German Rs. 4/12/0; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 18/8/0; Superfine Texol Rs. 39/13/0; Bleaching Powder, United Tikal, small packing Rs. 7/4/0; Bleaching Powder, Electro, German, small packing Rs. 7/4/0; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 8; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 7/8/0; Sodium Sulphide German, small packing Rs. 8; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing Rs. 7/8/0; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 42/8/0; Soda Ash German Rs. 7; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 33/8/0; Brown Sugar of Lead small packing Rs. 31; Litharge Flake small packing Rs. 21/8/0.

Prices per lb.:—
Hydro Sulphide B A S F, Re. 0/9/3; Hydro Sulphide, English Re. 0/8/9; Aniline Salt, Electro Re. 0/7/0; Antimony Salt, Re. 0/6/0; Acetic Acid Re. 0/7/0; Formal-de-Hyde Re. 0/6/9.

ARYA SAMAJ FAIRS AT AJMER

Facilities For Visitors By B. B. And C. I. Rly.

In order to give facilities to those that wish to go to Ajmer to take advantage of the various Conferences, etc. to be held there in connection with the Dayanand Semi-Centenary and Exhibitions to be held there, the B. B. & C. I. Railway have decided to attach two Bogie third-class carriages to the Kathiawar Mail of Wednesday, (11th October) from Bombay. These will be detached at Baroda, whence a special train with the contingent 250 passengers from Baroda will run, leaving Baroda at 12-30 and arriving at Ahmedabad at 15-15 hours.

Along with the passengers coming by this train and those from Ahmedabad who are expected to join in large numbers, a special train will leave Ahmedabad at about 16 hours arriving at Ajmer early on the morning of 13th.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 10.

B.C. RATE—
T.T. and D.D. 1/6.
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T.T. & D.D. 1/3.
Selling T.T. 1/6 to Jany.
Buying T.T. 1/6 1/16.
Buying D.D. 1/6 3/32.
Buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32 Oct/Dec.
T.T. 286-12 Nominal.

NEW YORK B.C. RATE—
T.T. 286-12 Nominal.

PARIS BANKS—
Selling D.D. 587.
Buying D.D. 587.

AMSTERDAM BANKS—
Selling D.D. 57.

JAPAN BANKS—
Selling T.T. 79 1/4.
Buying 60 Days 77.

BANKS SELLING D.D.—
Hongkong 96 1/2.
Shanghai 86 3/4.
Singapore 156-1/2.

Java 57.
Berlin 96-3/4.

CROSS RATES—
New York/London 4.68-1/4
10th inst.

Shanghai/London 1/3-7/16
Japan/London 1/2-3/16

London/Paris 79.00
London/Berlin 22.19

London/Switzerland 15.95
London/Italy 59.00
London/Berlin 12.99

London/Holland 7.66-1/2
London/Stockholm 19.39

London/New York 4.68-1/2
10th inst.

TONE OF Sterling Exchange—
Quiet.

GOLD 7th inst. 9th inst.
Ready £6/13/4 £6/13/11

SILVER LONDON—
Ready 18-7/16 18-1/2
Forward 18-9/16 18-9/16

SILVER N. YORK—
Ready 39-5/32 39-1/8

LONDON DISCOUNTS—
3 Mos. 11/16 p.c. 3/4 p.c.
6 Mos. 7/8 p.c. 15/16 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 3-1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.

MONEY—
Call 1 p.c.
3 Mos. 1 p.c.
6 Mos. 2 p.c.

TONE—Easy.

LONDON SHARE

QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 10.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones Bombay have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Willuna Gold Corporation Ord. £2-10-0.
London Tin Corporation Ltd. £0-14-10-1/2.

Turner & Newall £1-16-3.
Associated Electric Industries £1-4-3.

Attock Oil £0-12-6.
Associated Portland Cement £1-9-9.

Electric Supply Corporation £3-17-0.
Guert. Keen & Nettlefold Ltd. £0-16-3.

Beira Railways £0-9-6.
County of London Elec. Supply Ord £2-17-0.

Marconi International Marine £1-8-0.
Calendar's Cable & Constrn Co. £3-5-0.

General Elec. Ord. £2-5-6.
London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves £4-3-1-1/2.

L. & N. E. Ry. 4 per cent. 2nd Pref. £37-10-0.

International Rlys. & C. America dol 500.

Malayalam Plantations £1-7-6.
British Burma Petroleum £0-4-3.

Soudan Plantations £1-17-3.
British S. Africa (Chartered) £1-2-6.

Pahang Consolidated Ord £0-8-8.

Wm. Cory & Son £3-16-0.
British Treasury Bills (3 months) 0-12 9/8 per cent. p.a.
Market:—Steady.

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN DECCAN

Forecast Of Increase In Rainfall In Konkan

POONA, October 10.

There was widespread thunderstorm and rain has fallen in Madras Presidency, Mysore South, Bombay Deccan and Lower Burma with a few falls in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, East United Provinces and Konkan.

The Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Mylkyina one and a half inches; Kyaukpyu, and Akyab three-quarters; Tavoy, Diamond Island and Lashio a quarter; Jessore one; Shillong a half; Cox's Bazar and Sandheads a quarter; Gorakhpur a quarter; Miraj and Mangalore three; Belgaum and Madras one and a half; Pamban one; Marmagao, Bijapur, Gadag, Trivandrum and Mercara three-quarters; Cochin and Masulipatam a half; Sholapur, Negapatam, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Velore, Cuddapah, Bellary, Nellore, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Coonoor and Kodakanal a quarter.

Forecast:—The rainfall will decrease in Burma and continue to be widespread in Madras Presidency and Mysore and extend and increase in Deccan and Konkan. Scattered falls will recur round the head of the Bay of Bengal.—A.P.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

Bombay, Oct. 10.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 84 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.06 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.85 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 10-10-1933:

Charge of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 0.57 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 92.5 degrees (44 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.2 degrees (11 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 88 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E. N. E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 111 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 100).

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.0 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 2.23 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 60.62 inches.

Weather Remarks:—Variable sky.

SILK TRADE

Subject Of Tata Memorial Prize Essay

The subject selected for the R. D. Tata Prize Essay this year is "The Silk Trade Between India and The Far East".

The prize, which is of the value of Rs. 175, is annually awarded from the endowment created in connection with the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, by the R. D. Tata Memorial Committee, and is awarded to a graduate of the College of not more than five years' standing.

The last date for sending in essays is 15th January, 1934.

MILLOWNERS WILL AWAIT ARBITRATORS' AWARD

They Decide To Stop Wage-Cut For Present But May Close Down Mills If There Is Delay In Conciliation Procedure

from loss, there can be for wage-cuts.—A.P.

GANDHIJI GRIEVED AT FAILURE

(Earlier)

Gandhiji has written a letter to Sheth Chimanlal Parekh, President of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, in reply to his letter intimating his resignation from the Conciliation Board.

In the course of the letter Gandhiji observes: "I am grieved to learn that you have not succeeded in bringing about conciliation. I am more grieved that the conciliation was obstructed by preliminary difficulties. I cannot decide, without hearing both the sides, what information could be asked and what information the millowners could not supply."

It is not necessary to refer such a question to arbitration. Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Secretary of the Labour Association, saw me and I told him that if I am asked to give my decision, I must have the arguments of both the sides before me. This can be done by written statements."—A.P.

Peshawar—The Frontier Forest Enquiry Committee met at Abbottabad and examined the Jirgas of three villages, Junjah, Maruhan and Nawanshehr. Their grievances as well as remedies suggested by them were recorded. Other witnesses examined included Mr. Mohammad Abbas Khan, M.L.C.—A.P.

The Millowners are likely to confer with Gandhiji by the end of this month. They feel strongly that with wage cuts in other centres and high railway freights, they cannot stand the competition. In fact, they have, it is stated, actually lost Calcutta, Amritsar and other markets in North India. They also contend that even with reduced wages workmen will not get less than they were getting in 1928, (when the cost of living was much higher) on account of the improvement in machinery and manufacture of fancy goods.

LABOUR VIEW.

The Labour leaders, on the other hand, contend that the workmen should share in the advantages of improvement and efficiency and till the industry improved actually to be suffering

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Rid yourself of General Weakness

WHATEVER the reason of your weakness and listlessness, Sanatogen will make you stronger and healthier. For Sanatogen feeds the cells of your body with exactly those elements—phosphorus and albumin—from which new strength is derived.

No matter whether your weakness is caused by overwork or worry, by late nights, stomach trouble or neurasthenia, Sanatogen must do you good. Sanatogen, by giving you back strength, will soon make you healthy and happy again.

"There is abundant evidence of the value of Sanatogen as a restorative and food, more particularly in cases of general debility."

Those were the words in which "The Lancet," one of the leading medical journals of the world, praised Sanatogen. Don't postpone new health. Start taking Sanatogen to-day. You will soon notice the happy difference it will make to you.

SANATOGEN IS SOLD AT ALL CHEMISTS AND BAZARS.

Now also obtainable in half size bottles at about half price.

Holbrook's Worcestershire Sauce

HOLBROOK'S SAUCE.

Improves curries, stews, fish and meat and aids digestion.

A few drops make all meals Tasty

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is the enemy of your enemies.

really kills Mosquitoes, Bed-bugs, Roaches, Fleas, and their eggs.

all household insects, your greatest enemies, with

will not stain and has

SPOT HOUSES AND JAPANESE

BUYING

Bearish Bureau Report

LOAN PLAN INCREASES HOLDING MOVEMENT

Ring Traders Covering In New York

Bombay, Oct. 10.

The New York Cotton Futures Market was steady on Monday, bearish Government Bureau Report being offset by spot houses buying and Japanese buying. The market opened at unchanged prices and reached the lowest level of the day soon after the Bureau Report when January was quoted 15 points lower to 9.35. At this level there was heavy buying which resulted in a sharp rise of 39 pts. In the afternoon the market was quiet and closed at a net rise of 13 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 15 points to 9.65c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures Market was very steady and closed at a rise of 19 to 14 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 15 points to 9.37c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market opened steady at a decline of 8 points. There was scattered buying on decline, offsetting by American weakness. Contrasts were scarce. Later on there was hedge-selling with pre-Bureau calling. Bureau Report was higher than anticipated, particularly the yield. The market was firmly held with fair trade calling and shortage of contracts. The market closed at a decline of 9 to 10 pts. Middling American Spot Cotton prices closed 8 points down at 5.42d.

OUTSIDE GROWTHS.

East Indian Cotton Futures closed at a decline of 9 points with October 4.60, January 4.61 and March 4.58. Sakel Egyptian Futures were quiet and closed at a decline of 8 to 9 points. Upcottons were easy at a loss of 10 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York:—January Highest 9.74 +24 up at 12-57 p.m.; Lowest 9.35 —15 down (11-15 a.m.). Liverpool:—January Highest 5.32 at 11-15 a.m.; Lowest 5.22 at 4-20 p.m.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:—
Messrs. E.J. Schwabach Co., New York:—September world consumption all kinds largest on record. Basis strong domestic and foreign buying on any reaction. Our opinion remains unchanged.
Messrs. Reiss Bros. Liverpool:—“Production 12,885,000. Ginned 5,851,000, bearish, but New Loan Plan likely to avert undue decline.”
Messrs. Norden and Co. New York:—Bureau bearish, but with improving world conditions, less chances inflation, and Government efforts control production. Favour scaledown purchases.
Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cable:—
New York:—Government condition 68.7 crop 12885; Ginnings 5851. Good demand from spinners. Govt. Policy consumption large bullish factor think market will go ultimately higher.
Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—
Bureau increase largely deferred. No pressure to sell present level especially with many farmers holding.
Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—
New York Cotton Exchange Service cable:—
Cloth sales again below production. Prices irregularly easier owing slowness business. Shipments continue high. Mills on average sufficiently well sold to maintain present operations, but some lines, notably heavy goods, will need business soon. Estimate August consumption all kinds 2,179,000.
Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—
5-09 p.m.:—Report slightly bearish without effect, course of prices depends on developments in the United States.
8-53 p.m.:—More trade buying,

less hedging.

Their other Liverpool friends cabled:—
4-13 p.m.:—Would buy only in weak markets.
4-30 p.m.:—Report bearish, but new Loan Plan likely to avert undue decline.
Their New York friends cabled as follows:—
“Advance somewhat overdone but fresh decline likely meet buying.”
Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—The figures are above expectations. Our opinion is that the chances are in favour of a temporary decline owing to the weak technical position.
Liverpool:—Although Bureau figure appears well discounted and with Government offering farmers ten cents expect holding movement to continue.
Liverpool:—Small market. Trade calling. Expecting temporary advance.
New York:—Agricultural Department report is bearish—discouraged. Investment level attracting outside support for a long pull in view of Government supporting farmers decreasing production. Think it a fair purchase now although market may go temporarily lower. Mills are buying.

New York:—Market not adversely affected by report owing to sold out condition, attracting price fixing, covering and relative cheapness based on loan value.
New York:—Advance caused by oversold market. Room traders covering sales. Trade buying. Ginning figures larger than expected. Movement accelerated by good weather within a few weeks. Expect movement will be lighter and eagerly absorbed by trade. Think it a good time to buy around present level with a view to buy more if market declines.

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WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Oct. 9.
Messrs. Batiya and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

Dollar.	
Amer. Power & Light Com.	9 1/2
Amer. Power & Light, Pfd.	6 1/2
Amer. Power & Light, 3 pc P. A.	20
Amer. Power & Light, 5 pc P. A.	10
Amer. Power & Light, 7 pc P. A.	40
Amer. Power & Light, 10 pc P. A.	40
Electric Bond Common	37
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	37
Electric Bond 6 pc Pfd.	13
Consolidated Gas	15
Columbia Gas	15
Columbia Gas 6 pc Pfd. A.	44
United Light & Power A.	44
United Corp.	31
American Super Power	121
Amercan Tel. & Tel.	57 1/2
Western Union Telg.	43 1/2
Radio Corp.	40 1/2
Chesapeake & Ono	29
New York Central	40 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	29
Canadian Pacific R. R.	10 1/2
Erie R. R.	30 1/2
Pennsylvania R. R.	11 1/2
Union Pacific R. R.	11 1/2
National Dairy	43 1/2
Hiram Walker	104 1/2
National Distillers	27
Distillers Seagram	35
St. Regis Paper.	48 1/2
International Carrier.	29-1/8
Bethlehem Steel	16 1/2
United States Steel	21
American Smelting	36
Int. Nickel of Canada	30-7/8
Anacosta Copper Mining	5
Kennecott Copper	20
Cerro de Pasco Copper	35
International Harvester	30-7/8
Chrysler	5
General Motors	35
Hupp Automobile	17
Packard Motor	43
General Electric	12 1/2
Goodyear Tyre	14 1/2
M. Con. Petroleum	13
Phillips Petroleum	12 1/2
Standard Oil of N. J.	14
Socony	13
American Ice Co.	25
American Radiator	24
Kelvinators	35
Alaska Juneau	41
Noranda Mines	22-3/4
Mac Intyre	390
Amr. Water Works 6 pc Pfd. A.	
Chase Bank	
Guaranty Trust.	
National City Bank.	
Sun Life of Canada	
City of New York 6 pc 1935.	
North American	

To-day's market appearance indicative of higher prices during remainder of the week. Liquor shares strong. Gold mining shares easier.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Oct. 9.
Wheat Rosario Santa Fe. Par. cels: October sellers 21 1/2.
Wheat Barletta Russo. Parcels: October sellers 20 1/2.
Wheat South Australian. Parcels: Oct. Nov. sellers 23 1/2.

JAVA SUGAR: LONDON MARKET
London, Oct. 9.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta: Oct/Dec. sellers per cwt 75-14.
C & F Bombay: Oct/Dec. sellers per cwt 72-14.
C & F Karachi: Oct/Dec. sellers per cwt 72-14.

LINSEED OILS.
London, Oct. 9.
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt October sellers 18-12.
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt Jan/April sellers 18-12.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Oct. 9.
Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed lb Spot: Sellers 4-132.

LONDON METAL.
London, Oct. 9.
Copper Braziers £46 1/4
Yellow Metal £39 3/4
Spelter hard Indian brands £16 2/8
Corrugated sheets 24 gauge £16 1/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F O B £225

June 5.37-10
July 5.39-10
August 5.40-10
September 5.41-11
October 5.42-11
Middling Spot 5.42-08

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 9.
Broad (Good Staple):
Fully Good 4.40
Fine 4.38
Superfine 4.78
Oomra (No. 1 Staple):
Good 4.58
Fine 4.73
Choice 4.83

BENGAL:—
Good 3.37
Fine 3.67
Superfine 3.77
SCINDE:—
Good 3.67
Fine 3.77
Superfine 3.87

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 9.
10-10 a.m. To-day's Quotations Closing:
October 5.25-08
November 5.24-09
December 5.26-09
January 5.29-09
February 5.30-10
March 5.32-10
April 5.35-10
May 5.35-10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 10.

SETTLEMENT S-RIPS	
3 1/2 pc G P N Sett Rs. 83/2/0	98-7
3 1/2 pc G P N Casho Rs. 83/3/0	98-7
4 pc 1960/70 Sett.	98-7
4 pc 1960/70 Cash	98-7
5 pc 1945/55 Sett	113-10
5 pc 1945/55 Cash	113-11
TAXABLES	
5 pc 1955 Mysore	113-4
5-1/2 pc 1938 Mysore	109-3
6 1/2 pc 1955 B D L	107-14
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	
3-1/2 pc 1947/50 Cash	93-7
4 pc 1934/37 Cash	101-10
4 pc 1943 Cash	101-12
4 1/2 pc 1934 Cash	101-9
4 1/2 pc 1955/60 Cash	105-4
5 pc 1939/44 Cash	106-7
5 pc 1940/43 Cash	106-7
5 pc 1935 Cash	103-14
5 1/2 pc 1938/40 Cash	107-12
6 1/2 pc 1935 T B Cash	106-6
CORPORATION LOANS (Taxables)	
4 pc B P T 1974	95-0
6 pc M Deb 1954	117-8
6 pc M Deb 1959	106-4
6 pc M Deb 1954	117-8
6 pc K P T 1959	117-8
6 pc B I T 1937	168
Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 83/4 out declined to Rs. 82/15 on nervous unloading later on prices improved to Rs. 83/2	

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Oct. 9.
Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-11/16 p.c. to 0-3/4 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 0-15/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 p.c. to 3 p.c.
Interest Day to Day Loan 0-1/2 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' market Loan 0-1/2 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Oct. 9.
T. T. London 12.97
Berlin 7.66 1/4
Amsterdam 22.13
Brussels 36.93
Madrid 58.93
Milan 58.93
Berne 15.94
Paris 78.96
Prague 104.37
London on New York 4.69 3/8

CHICAGO WHEAT.
Chicago, Oct. 9.
December 8.85 5/8c
May 8.89 3/4c
July 8.88 1/8c

BOMBAY SUGAR.
Bombay, Oct. 10.
Java ready 14 1/2 6
S. S. Begum 5 0 6
S. S. Russi 4 1 6
September shipment 4 14 0
October shipment 4 12 2
November shipment 4 12 0
December shipment 4 12 0
African ready 14 11 9
Britania ready 18 0 0
Bellapur ready 25 6 0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.
Liverpool, Oct. 9.
October 54d.
December 55 7/8d.
March 58 1/2d.
May 59 3/4d.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Oct. 9.
Chartered Bank of I. A. & China £15 5/8.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London reg.) £131 1/2.
P & O Banking Corporation £10 1/4.
National Bank of India £44 7/8.
Funding Loan 4 p.c. £110 3/8.
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 p.c. 1961 £100.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c. £61 1/2.
Indian Stock 2 p.c. 1943 £74 1/4.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. 1931 or later £86 1/2.
Indian Stock 4 1/2 p.c. 1950/55 £110 1/2.
Consols 2 1/2 p.c. £74.
War Loan 3 1/2 p.c. 1952 £101 1/2.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £109 5/8.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Oct. 10.
Balsi-Nugger 157
Rajputana 45
Compta-Dharwar 278
Western-Northerns 204
Tinnevely and Cambodia 100
Egyptians 44
Cotton Total 828
Wheat 4,651
Linseed 9,885
Rape Rai & Mustard seeds 788
Groundnuts 330
Castorseed 15,442
Rice 7,196
Cottonseed 803
Gram 832
Jowar 790
Bajree 790
Coal 1,321

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
Bombay, Oct. 10.
1st Sept. to 5th Oct.
In full-pressed Bales.
Yesterday
This year
9/10/33 2276000 1850000
9/10/33 60000 42000
Exports to date 1579000 1377000
Stock at Ports 3604000 3737000
Stock Inter or Towns 1503000 1695000
Stock Liverpool 842000 763000
Visible Supply 7413000 7498000
Quantity in Sight 3239000 2810000
Quantity out of Sight 2379000 2116000

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LIMITED.
The following rates prevailed in the Market on 10th day of October, 1933.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY.
VAIDAS.
(B.T.) April May 1934
10-30 Rs. 190
12-30 Rs. 189 1/4
2-30 Rs. 188 1/2
4-30 Rs. 187 1/2
5-30 Rs. 186 1/2
April-May highest 190
April-May lowest 187 1/2

SEEDS.
London, Oct. 9.
Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. ton:—No offers.
Castorseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. ton:—Oct. Nov. sellers £9-17-6.
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Continent, ton:—Oct. Nov. sellers £9-13-9.

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Rapeseed Toria Hull/Continent, ton:—Oct. Nov. sellers £9-13-9.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 10.

Following a rise of 13 points in New York futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 189/8 for Broach A/M delivery. There was absence of buying and under scattered liquidation, prices declined to Rs. 188/6. At this level there was some improved buying and prices rallied to Rs. 189/8. Business was restricted and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Liverpool market opened steady at a rise of 6 points. The local market ruled nervous on unfounded rumours. There was marked absence of any buying. Prices ruled easy on scattered selling. Present prices are attractive as compared with American Cotton. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—
Broach A/M 188
Oomra D/J 163/8
Bengal D/J 148

READY COTTON SALES

October 10	
100 Ital India Mill Laheragau	1 on
100 P Crystal & Co Badarpur	1 1/2 off
100 Viram Latha Malakotda	146
111 Motiram Vaghji, Dhangadhar	171 1/2
61 Motiram Vaghji, Hubli 164 1/2	
64 Viram Latha Khandwa 159 1/2	
50 B Karshandas Salu 152	
51 B Karshandas Satona 154	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 10.	
Bengal Superfine	146
Bengal Fine	143
Bengal FG	139
Sindh-Punjab Fine	143
Sindh-Punjab FG	139
Waraha-Hingst Fine	170
Nagpur Savner Fine	170
Yemmal Fine	166
Arvi Fine	168
Ellichpur Fine	163
Amraoti-Berar Fine	162
Khamgaon Fine	162
Mukapur Fine	156
Khandesh Fine	151
Muthia FG	144
Jainasala FG	156
Burwa Sanavla F. G	167
Broach FG	174
Punjab/American	184
Punjab/American mtr	174
Cambodia	234
Miraj/Sangli	174
Compta Good	174
Jinja	291
Busoga	295
Kampala	295
Manza (new)	289

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, Oct. 10.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.
2 Days.
This year
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9/10/33 60000 42000
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INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
RECEIPTS INTO

JUPITER
GENERAL

Insurance Co., Ltd. has
its Head Office in Fort
Bombay.

J11

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1933

REGD. NO. B. 1065

JUPITER
GENERAL

has branches and agen-
cies in principal towns
in India.

J12

Germany Goes "Blood" Mad New Penal Code Bans Mingling With Non-Aryan Races

LONDON, October 9.

In view of the widespread interest aroused by the Prussian Minister of Justice's memorandum, Reuter's Berlin correspondent has obtained the following fuller details on the proposed National-Socialist Penal Code, which if approved by Government will eventually become the Penal Code for the entire Reich.

The memorandum has a section entitled "Protection of Race and Nationality" recommending penalties for those who "taint" German blood. It says the principle must be established that "Community of nation is community of blood, and racial deterioration leads to the collapse of nations."

The principle of the past egotistical age that every individual a human race is equal destroys the race, and thereby the ability of all people to live. The first condition for a new order must be that henceforth no Jews, Negroes and other coloured people can be mingled with German blood.

BAN ON MINGLING.

Prohibition of blood mingling must be so interpreted that mingling is forbidden with members of foreign blood communities or races, whose isolation from German blood must be regulated by law. Consequently the regulations will not be applied to the existing mixed marriages which will be prevented in future by law. Any sexual relationship between German and alien races will be regarded as

treason, and punishable in case of both partners.

"RACIAL TREASON."

It is especially worthy of punishment if racial treason is committed by one of the parties cunningly maintaining silence as regards his or her membership of an alien race.

This must also apply to the case of unmarried persons. Mixed marriage must be declared invalid by law. The violation of racial honour must also be punishable if it makes a mockery of national sentiment, for example a German woman giving herself to intercourse in a shameless manner.

PUBLIC INTERCOURSE.

"This regulation will be limited in so far that intercourse must be public and carried out in a shameless manner, such as would shock public opinion, for example indecent dancing in a public place with a Negro. The regulation must be restricted to coloured people."

The memorandum points out that such protection of racial honour is practised by other nations, for example in the Southern States of the United States.

Reuter's Berlin correspondent states that the phrase "alien race" means "non-Aryan."—Reuter's Special.

CAPT. WALLACE TO VISIT SINGAPORE BASE

Admiralty Chief On Tour Of Inspection Of Eastern Naval Stations

LONDON. (By Mail) "I am going to see for myself what is being done in the Singapore naval base and other establishments in the East," said Captain Euan Wallace, C.V.R., of the Admiralty, interviewed before leaving for Rangoon by the Imperial Airways.

From Rangoon, Capt. Wallace goes in a flying-boat to Singapore, which he hopes to reach on October 10. After three and a half days at Singapore, he proceeds by the P. and O. "Comorin," due at Hongkong on October 12. He stays two and a half days at Hongkong and then embarks by the P. and O. "Mantua," for Colombo, which he expects to reach on November 1. He will spend four days in Ceylon, after which he embarks for Trincomalee in the Flagship of the East Indies Squadron, for Bombay. After staying a few days with the Governor of Bombay, Capt. Wallace visits Delhi to see the work of his father-in-law, Sir Edwin Lutyens, the famous architect. He leaves Delhi by air on November 14, arriving at Croydon on November 20.

Capt. Wallace emphasised that his visit to naval establishments did not signify any change of policy. He merely felt it would be useful to make personal contact with the works, which he was called on to defend in the Comorins. He is responsible for all expenditure of all civilian labour employed by the Admiralty and would investigate other Admiralty matters on behalf of his colleagues. "As Parliamentary and other duties did not allow such tours to be made frequently, I was so glad to seize the opportunity offered this year by the late assembly of the Parliament," he said. He would cover 20,000 miles in 51 days.

GENERAL STRIKE UNLIKELY

Socialist Leaders Confer Till Midnight In Vienna

VIENNA, Oct. 10. The Socialist leaders were still conferring at midnight, but a general strike is regarded unlikely in view of the fact that the ban on the "Arbeiter Zeitung" is only for a month.

The city is quite.—Reuter's Special.

OUT ON 25,000-

MILE CRUISE

"Longest Privately Chartered Flight"

LONDON, Oct. 9. Kisses from admiring women-constituents formed part of a farewell to Australian-born Capt. W. P. Crawford Greene, M.P., for Worcester, who took off from Worcester, to-day, in a specially chartered triple-engine cruiser monoplane on 25,000-mile flight to Australia and back, stated to be the longest privately chartered flight ever made.

The monoplane is piloted by Lynch Blossie.—Reuter's Special.

KINGSFORD-SMITH'S FLIGHT

Leaves For Sourabaya From Alorstar

ALORSTAR, Oct. 10. Sir Kingsford-Smith took off at 6 a.m. for Sourabaya.—Reuter's Special.

Peshawar.—The North West Frontier Government reassembled here on Monday after five months' absence at Nathiagali. H. E. the Governor and Lady Griffith returned from their tour to Parachinar on Monday afternoon.—A.P.

BODY-LINE BOWLING DEAD

A. E. R. Gilligan Declares Peace Is In The Air

M. C. C.'s EFFORTS

Cricket Statesmen Work Hard
To Remove Bad Feeling
Created In Australia.

LONDON, October 10. It is safe to predict that what the Australians term "body-line bowling" is assured of a speedy death, states Mr. A. E. R. Gilligan writing in "News Chronicle" with reference to the M. C. C.'s reply to Australia.

He expresses the belief that peace is in the air and adds that English cricket statesmen are working hard to remove the bad feeling created during the last tour in Australia.—Reuter's Special.

REPLY TO AUSTRALIAN CABLE

LONDON, Oct. 9. The M. C. C. has replied to the Australian Board of Control's cable which was sent to England at the conclusion of the Board's meeting in September, but nothing is divulged as the Australian Board does not wish its publication in England until their members had an opportunity of seeing it.—Reuter's Special.

"LEG-THEORY NOT OBJECTIONABLE"

ADELAIDE, Oct. 10.

The text of the cables revealed here shows that negotiation have been of friendliest nature.

The Australian Board agrees that leg-theory as practised for years is not open to objection. The Board is also giving consideration to barracking and is making its best efforts for its control in future.

The M. C. C. replied that they appreciated the friendly tone of the Australian Board's cable but difference seems to be on the question of fact and not of interpretation.

The promise to consider barracking is appreciated.

FULL TEXT OF CABLES.

The following are the full texts of cables:—

AUSTRALIAN BOARD'S CABLE TO M.C.C.

"We note that you consider that the form of bowling which amounts to direct attack on batsman by bowler is against the spirit of game and agree with you that leg-theory bowling as generally practised for many years is not open to objection on which there does not appear to be any real difference in respective views."

We feel, however, that while the type of bowling to which exception has been taken in Australia is not strictly in conflict with laws of cricket yet continued practice of it will not be in the best interests of the game. May we assume that you concur in this point of view and that teams

PRISONERS GO ON HUNGER STRIKE

Complain To Authorities Against Quality Of Food

NEW INTERVIEW RULES

They Consider Them Unsatisfactory And Stick To Their Original Demands

LAHORE, Oct. 10. It is understood that since the last evening about 50 Sikh prisoners and some sympathisers confined in the Lahore Central Jail have been refusing food. It is understood some Sikh prisoners complained recently regarding the quality of food supplied to them. These complaints were investigated by the Superintendent, Major Briggs, and action it is stated, was taken where possible.

Further complaints were made by the prisoners such as new arrangements regarding interviews which have been made it is stated, with a view to preventing the prisoners from contracting fever. It is stated that the need for these arrangements was explained to the prisoners, but they persisted in their attitude, and they were then transferred to undertrial section of the jail. They have now refused two meals since last evening and have been joined by some sympathisers.

The Superintendent of the jail and higher jail authorities are in close touch with the situation. There are no political prisoners in this batch of prisoners.—A.P.

may thus take field in 1934 with that knowledge.

We are giving the question of barracking due consideration. You may rely that we are endeavouring to control the same for future tours. We are most anxious that cordial relations which have so long existed between English and Australian cricket shall continue."

FROM M.C.C. TO AUSTRALIAN BOARD.

"The Committee appreciate the friendly tone of your cable and heartily reciprocate the desire for continuance of cordial relations."

In their view, difference seemed to be on question of fact rather than on any point of interpretation of laws of cricket or the spirit of game. The Committee agree and have always agreed that the form of bowling which is obviously direct attack on batsman by bowler is an offence against the spirit of game. Your team can certainly take field with the full knowledge and assurance that cricket shall be played in the same spirit as in the past. Our sole desire is to promote the best interests of the game in both countries. The Committee much appreciate your promise to consider the barracking question with a view to ensuring that it shall be kept within reasonable bounds. Your team may rely on a warm welcome from M.C.C. and every effort will be made to make their visit enjoyable."

The Australian press says that there is universal satisfaction and great relief.—Reuter.

BRITAIN WILL OPPOSE ADJOURNMENT OF GENEVA CONFERENCE

Promise Of Substantial Disarmament If Preliminary Period Works Well

LONDON, Oct. 9. Britain will oppose the adjournment of the Conference except for the most concrete reasons, and certainly will not assent to turning the draft Disarmament Convention into an Armament Convention.

Such is the attitude, Reuter understands, following a two-hour Cabinet meeting, which fully explored the position. The keynote of British policy is sym-

pathetic co-operation, and no rigid instructions will be given to Sir John Simon for Geneva.

The hope prevails that if the proposed preliminary period works well, there will be a promise of substantial disarmament. Italy, the United States and France appear to be favourable and Germany partly, but doubt are still evident whether Germany will go as far as many quarters consider essential.—Reuter's Special.

DALADIER'S SPEECH ECHO

Prospects Of Furious Encounters Between Govt. And Opposition

ALIENATING ALLIES

Opposition Allege Govt. Have Undermined France's Security By Reducing Man-Power

PARIS, Oct. 9. M. Daladier's speech at Vichy yesterday opens the prospects of furious encounters between the Government and the Opposition when Parliament meets on October 17th.

If the Government survives the debate on its financial policy in the first week, it will be heavily attacked on Disarmament. The Opposition allege that the Government have agreed to reduce French manpower during instead of after the period of control, thus undermining France's security and alienating her allies, Poland and the Little Entente.

The Government's fate will depend on the success of M. Daladier's appeal for support to the Left Party.—Reuter's Special.

3/4 MILE IN 2 MINS. 59.2/10 SECS.

Ladoumègue Beats Lovelock's Record In Paris

PARIS, Oct. 9. A new World Record for the three-quarter mile in 2 minutes 59.2/10 seconds was established by Ladoumègue this evening. The previous record of 3 minutes 2.2/10 seconds was held by Lovelock.—Reuter.

VINES TURNS PROFESSIONAL

Signs Year's Contract With Bill Tilden

NEW YORK, Oct. 9. Ellsworth Vines has turned professional and signed a year's contract with W. Tilden.—Reuter.

JOCK McAVOY RETAINS TITLE

Archie Sexton Knocked Out In Tenth Round

LONDON, Oct. 9. At Bellevue, Manchester in a fifteen round contest for the British Middleweight Championship and Lonsdale Belt, Jock McAvoy, holder, knocked out Archie Sexton, Bethnal Green, in the tenth round.—Reuter's Special Service.

McCORKINDAL WINS FIRST FIGHT

Patsy Perroni Defeated In America By South African

NEW YORK, Oct. 10. Don McCorkindale, the South African heavyweight, opened his American tour by defeating Patsy Perroni (New York) on points in a ten round contest.—Reuter's Special.

DONATIONS TO KEAMARI MUSJID

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Oct. 10. His Highness the Nawab of Bhawalpur, while departing for Europe, left Karachi on 5th instant, by steamer "Varsova," when a deputation of Keamari Musjid, headed by Seth Haji Ibrahim Mohamed Yusuf and Abdullah Haqqam, waited on him. He donated a sum of Rs. 501 towards the Construction Fund. Seth Gulamali Gulam Hussain Chagla, Mohammed Abdullah Bhatti, Abdul Karim Khan Zakaria, Ismail Jamoldin Mistri, Yusufali Zambirwala each donated the sum of Rs. 100 each.

HIGH COURT SETS ASIDE MAGISTRATE'S DECISION

Orders Return Of Money To Lloyds Bank And Holds Accused's Deposit Supplies No Link In Chain Of Evidence

Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice Divatia at the High Court delivered judgment on Tuesday in the revisional application filed by the Lloyds Bank against the order of Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, 5th Court, issuing a search warrant in respect of Rs. 4,000 lying with the Bank in the account of an accused person.

In setting aside the Magistrate's order, Their Lordships observed that the deposit in the Lloyds Bank in respect of which the search warrant was issued would not throw any light on the subject matter of the charges, nor would it help the prosecution in their evidence.

SECTION 94. The Magistrate's order therefore was not covered by Section 94 of the Criminal Procedure Code under which it was passed. That section empowered the Magistrate to issue a search warrant only in respect of property which was likely to throw some light on the trial.

A suggestion had been made by the Advocate-General, on behalf of the Crown, that pending the disposal of the case in the Police Court, the High Court, under its inherent jurisdiction, might pass an order restraining the accused from operating on his account in the Bank.

On this point, Mr. Justice Broomfield observed that this would be in the nature of an attachment before judgment which would not be altogether consistent with the spirit of criminal proceedings in view of the presumption that the accused was innocent till found guilty.

It might be desirable, observed His Lordship, for criminal courts to have power to prevent, pending trial, an accused person from enjoying the fruits of his alleged crime. But that was a matter for the Legislature to decide and amend the law, if necessary. The High Court had extraordinary powers, but these should be exercised only in extraordinary cases. The main purpose of criminal trials was to punish the offender. The restitution of an injured party was a matter for subsequent consideration, and it might involve the rights of a third party.

DISCRETIONARY POWERS. As regards the magistrate's powers under section 94 of the Criminal Procedure Code, His Lordship observed that the section did not contemplate absolute discretion for the magistrate. The court's discretion must be exercised judicially. Neither the accused nor the complainant in a case, continued His Lordship, could possibly have any right to any particular sum

of money lying in the Lloyds Bank. The account-books only showed that the accused had to his credit Rs. 4,000, for which he had an actionable claim.

BANK'S ASSETS

What had been ordered by the magistrate to be produced in court and what had been seized by the police under the search warrant was an amount which was part of the Bank's assets and this had no value as evidence in the case. It was only evidence of the fact that the Bank possessed the amount of Rs. 4,000. But it could not be useful for the purpose of the investigation or trial of the charges against the accused.

His Lordship, therefore, held that the magistrate's order was not covered by the section of the Criminal Procedure Code under which it was issued. The order was, therefore, set aside and the money directed to be returned to the Bank.

FACTS OF THE CASE.

In this case, the prosecution alleged that the accused Joachim Alphonso stole several blank cheques belonging to Mr. P. N. Godinho, Advocate, and after filling one for Rs. 6,000 and forging Mr. Godinho's signature, cashed it at the Chartered Bank. He was given six notes of Rs. 1,000 each, which he subsequently changed into notes of Rs. 100 each. Out of the amount, he deposited Rs. 5,000 with the Lloyds Bank. Later, he withdrew Rs. 1,000.

On July 10, at the instance of the police the Magistrate issued an order on the manager of the Lloyds Bank asking him to give evidence in the case and also to produce in court the amount of Rs. 4,000 which stood to the credit of the accused.

BANK'S PLEA.

The Bank did not produce the amount, pleading that the Bank had no specific property of the accused which could be produced, and that there was only a credit-entry in the name of the accused.

Thereupon, the Magistrate issued a search-warrant, and the police seized Rs. 4,000 from the Bank.

ACCUSED'S ABSENCE.

Against this procedure, the Bank approached the High Court in revision. Their Lordships on last Thursday, after hearing Mr. D. N. Bahadurji for the Bank and the Advocate-General for the Crown, issued a notice on the accused to show cause why he should not be restrained, pending disposal of the trial, from drawing on his account in the Bank under section 561A of the Criminal Procedure Code.

On Tuesday when the case was called on, the accused did not appear, and their Lordships delivered judgment.

GAMBLERS ROUNDED UP

Move To Escape By Jumping Into Waters Fails

KARACHI, Oct. 10. Launches and country boats were used by the Harbour Police for arresting a number of gamblers who are alleged to have openly gambled at Manora on the Karachi Port Trust playground, three miles off Keamari village. The men, it is stated, were gambling during daylight and on seeing the Police began to flee but the police gave them a hot chase and arrested some, at a distance of three miles from the scene, while others who jumped into the waters, using country boats, were also rounded up later.

The police seized cash, used by the gamblers.—A.P.

PROGRAMME ANNOUNCED

Hindu Maha Saba Meets At Ajmer On Saturday

NEW DELHI, Oct. 9. A meeting of the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha adopted accounts which showed a deficit of Rs. 5,000.

The meeting also chalked out a programme for the forthcoming session of the Mahasabha at Ajmer commencing October 14.

According to present arrangements the President-elect Bhai Parmanand will fly from Delhi to Ajmere in the Mahasabha plane piloted by Mr. R. N. Chawla on the morning of October 13. In the same afternoon he will be taken out in a procession and thereafter the Working Committee and the Subjects Committee will meet.—A.P.